PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,731—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday, 3 P.M.				
1906				
3rd Mar.	ARABIA	7003		
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	5281	MOLDAVIA	10030
17th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512		
24th ,,	PENINSULAR	6291	MONGOLIA	10030
31st ,,	PERSIA	7951		
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	10000
14th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
21st ,,	PENINSULAR	6291	MARMORA	10509
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
5th May	ORIENTAL	5281	VICTORIA	6522
12th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
19th ,,	PENINSULAR	6291	HIMALAYA	6393
26th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports on route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	22nd Mar 1906
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Edenne	19th Apr. ,,
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	17th May ,,
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	14th Jun. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	3rd March 1906
NERA	5,970	Schmitz	31st March 1906.

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
87, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Mar. 1906
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Apr. ,,
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th May ,,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples.
Silence with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class Rs. 515; 2nd Class, Rs. 325. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break the journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belaito	17th Mar, 1903.
ISONIA	6,000	A. Cogillo	17th Apr. ,,
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belaito	17th May ,,

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 221.

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Hornby Road, No. 59.

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	5 Mar.	11 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	6 Mar.	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
KASARA	1200	Thur.	8 Mar.	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	9 Mar.	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,013 tons, on MONDAY, 5th March calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th Mar. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 30th March, calling at Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,095 tons, on or about 16th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
1st March, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. ,,
IMPERATRIX	G. Grezzo	4,194	1st May, ,,
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June ,,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Matcovich	6046	30th March 1906
*† AUSTRIA	L. Colledani	7600	9th April ,,
MARQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4766	30th ,, ,,
*† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5894	7th May ,,
*† FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radonicio	5834	9th June ,,

*Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radonicio	5,834	6th March 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 5 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SOMALI	2655	Winiker	9th March
* KAISER	2724	Mohr	23rd ,,
SULTAN	2884	Burmeister	30th ,,
* GENERAL	2351	Pens	6th ,,

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.
* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medow Street, Bombay, 24th February, 1906.

STILL UNSURPASSED

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Reproduces instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its natural shade.
It is inoffensive and pleasant to apply.
Per Case, with Brushes Complete, Rs. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
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FLANNEL SUITS, VERY LATEST PATTERNS.
SMART SHAPES IN SUN HELMETS.
SILK TIES—ENGLISH SUMMER FASHIONS.
STRAW HATS—FELT PANAMAS.

HOAR & CO., {GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,} BOMBAY.

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FRESH MADE CHOCOLATE NOUGAT
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CHOCOLATE ALMONDS
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CHOCOLATE ALMOND PASTE, etc., etc.

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C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS,

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GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, AND CHEDDAR CHEESE.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES.

PURE WINE VINEGAR AND PURE OLIVE OIL

ALL KINDS of FRENCH, ITALIAN AND GERMAN STORES.

MARSALA ITALIA (SHERRY) highest awards wherever exhibited.

ELISIR CHINA (Calisaia Liqueur), A tonic restorative for general debility.

WALNUTS ALMONDS AND HAZELNUTS,

GRIGNOLINO CLARET (WINE) a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. Bottles.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiatic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA. Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

AS SUPPLIED TO THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

The only Efficient Extinguisher, and the reasons:

NO TAPS TO CORRODE.
NO HOSE OR RUBBER PIPING TO ROT.
NO REVERSING AT THE CRITICAL MOMENT.
ONE SIMPLE ACTION. INSTANTANEOUS RESULTS.
UNAFFECTED BY CLIMATE OR WEATHER.
AS RELIABLE 20 YEARS HENCE AS THE DAY CHARGED.
More than 75,000 sold in 2 years. Over 1,000 actual fires extinguished

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Royal Bombay Yacht Club.
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Southern Mahratta Railway, Hubli.
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Calcutta Port Trust.
Controllers' Office, Calcutta,
Happy Valley Club, Mussoorie.
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Offices: "Bombay Gazette."
,, "Advocate of India."
,, "English Mail."
Manockji Petit Mills.
P. & O. Company's Offices and Docks.
South British Insurance Co.
Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co
,, Dunnett & Co.
,, Hollis & Son.
,, Alex. MacKenzie & Co.
,, Beynon & Co.
,, McAlpin & Huggett.
,, Shaw, Wallace & Co.
Administrator, Chota Udaipur.
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Rs. 37-8-0, COMPLETE WITH CHEMICAL CHARGE.

For Further Particulars apply to the Sole Agents in India:—

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

F. A. BOSCOLO, Proprietor.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE T. S. & CO. MARK.

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. bags Large Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	12	0
6 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	6	0
1 5-lb. tin Terramia Orange Pekoe Tea do. do. do.	5	0

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

Bombay Wholesale Agents:—
MESSRS. BRADFORD & CO

DEC. 1ST.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	...	300	...
Port Said	425	680	320	...	300	...
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	750	390	660
Liverpool	550	900	470	770	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	1950	525	*820	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	...

The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
A	† Aston Hall	4500	29th Ja	12thFeb	24thFeb	24th Ma direct
A	† City of Bombay	4500	9th Feb	23rd ,,	7th Mar	27th ,,
A	† City of Manchester	9100	20th ,,	1st Mar	14th ,,	20th ,,
B	† Newby Hall	7300	26th ,,	12th ,,	24th ,,	30th ,,

* Bomay direct. † Bombay via Karachi. ‡ Express service

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Lights.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.),
Agents, LINES ELLERMAN OF STEAMERS
Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. Ld., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-3 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the ESTATE of MARY ANNE HOUGHLAND widow of JOHN CHARLES HOUGHLAND late of Bombay, Eurasian Inhabitant deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, who died at Bombay on the 22nd of August, 1905, and Probate of whose Will having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency was granted on the 4th of October, 1905, to EMMA AGNES SMITH, the wife of DAVID SMITH of Byculla Ironworks one of the Executrixes named in the said Will reserving the right of the other Executrix Margaret Connell named therein to come in and apply for probate thereof, are requested to send their claims to the said Executrix Emma Agnes Smith at the office of her Solicitors the undersigned within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the assets belonging to the said estate will be handed over to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has then been received.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to her are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executrix Emma Agnes Smith.—Dated this 27th day of February, 1906,

SMETHAM BYRNE & NOBLE,
Solicitors for the Executrix
EMMA AGNES SMITH.

ALL SAINTS DIOCESAN SCHOOL, NAINI TAL.

UNDER the Management of the Sisters of All Saints, assisted by a large staff of experienced and certificated teachers. Visitor The Lord Bishop of Lucknow.

This School will re-open on MONDAY 12th March.

Pupils are prepared for all Government School examinations, as well as for the F. A. of Allahabad University and for the Oxford Higher Local Examination also in Music for the Trinity College certificates.

The Training class for Teachers did exceedingly well in the late Government examinations. Twelve students were sent up, two of whom obtained 1st grade certificates, and all the others 2nd grade. In the High Standard all six girls that were sent up passed, four of them in Div. 1. These took the 1st, 3rd, 4th, and 6th places in the U. P. Government list.

In the Middle School four out of five passed one being in Div. 1.

For all information apply to the SISTER SUPERIOR.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION).
AND
AGRA DELHI CHORD RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF DRUGS, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES, HOSPITAL NECESSARIES AND SUNDRIES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to One P. M, on 14th March, 1906, for the supply of Drugs, Medical and Surgical Appliances, Hospital Necessaries and Sundries during the year commencing 1st April, 1906.

2. Tender forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Drugs Medical and Surgical Appliances Hospital Necessaries and Sundries required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Superintending Surgeon's Office, Byculla, on payment of Rs. Two for each form.

3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and he reserves to himself the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. A deposit of Rs. One thousand should accompany each Tender without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favor of "the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

ALL STORES to be in accordance with the COMPANY'S STANDARD SAMPLES which may be seen at the SUPERINTENDING SURGEON'S OFFICE, Byculla,

J. W. FIELD,
Superintending Surgeon,
Superintending Surgeon's Office,
Byculla, 16th February, 1906.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share holders will be held at the Offices of the Company No. 1. Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 2nd March, 1906, at 4-30 p.m., S. T. to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1905.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd February to 14th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th February, 1906,

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 2nd March, 1906 at 4-15 p.m. S. T. to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1905.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election,

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And that the Office of the said Board at the Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said first mentioned Scheme, a Map of the area comprised therein and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.—Dated this 27th day of February, 1906.

G. O. W. DUNN,
Chairman of the Board.

FOOTWEAR of the Highest Quality and finish first Europe Material, easy fit. PRICES MODERATE, unsurpassed for lightness and comfort. Messrs. JOSEPH IVAN & Co., Professional Shoemakers, 13, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "ASTON HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK, Chated or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 1st March, 1906.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON, 1905.

DOWN MAIL TRAIN.—First and Second Class PASSENGERS Travelling from POONA to WATHAR during the Mahableshwar Season will be conveyed in Extra Carriages by the Mail Train leaving Poona at 19 hours 35 minutes, and arriving Wathar at 21 hours 50 minutes, where the Carriages are detached and the occupants can remain in them until the next morning if they wish to do so. This Train runs in connection with the G. I. P. Railway Mail Train, leaving Bombay at 15 hours daily.

A DINING CARRIAGE is attached to the Mail train from Poona daily.

2. DOWN PASSENGER TRAINS.—Carriages for First and Second Class Passengers will also be attached when required to the Down Passenger Trains leaving Poona for Wathar, to the Timings shown below :—

Poona dep. 7 hrs. 35 mts. Wathar arr. 11 hrs. 51 mts.
" " 12 " 30 " " " 19 " 2 "
" " 22 " 30 " " " 6 " 6 "

3. FIRST and SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS intending to travel by the Mail or Passenger Trains from Poona are requested to secure accommodation by Booking their berths before and which can be done when available, if the Station Master at Poona is advised of the class and number of berths required and the names of intending occupants.

4. UP PASSENGER TRAINS.—Extra First and Second class carriages will be attached daily to the Train leaving Wathar at 11 hours, and arriving Poona at 17 hours, First and Second class Passengers can also be booked by the Passenger Trains timed to leave Wathar at 1 hour 35 minutes and 17 hours 11 minutes daily and arriving at Poona at 9 hours 55 minutes and 21 hours 30 minutes respectively, or by the Mail Train leaving Wathar at 3 hours 34 minutes and arriving Poona at 6 hours 20 minutes, but reserved accommodation cannot be guaranteed for passengers joining the Mail Train at Wathar for Poona nor can extra carriages be attached at Wathar when that Train is running with its full complement of through vehicles between Bangalore and Poona.

5. Passengers before leaving Mahableshwar are requested to give the Station Master, Wathar, at least 24 hours notice of the Train by which they propose travelling on their Return Journey.

W. B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 15th February, 1906.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M., (Standard Time) on MONDAY the 9th day of April, 1906, for the supply of :—

1 STEAM MOTOR TRACTOR, with four Trailer Wagons, manufactured by Messrs Aveling and Porter.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 550 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract Amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOSEPH HALL, M. Inst. C.E., M.I. Mech. E, &c.
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 28th February, 1906.

CINEMATOGRAPH EXHIBITION.

CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PICTURES.
THREE REPRESENTATIONS EACH EVENING.

PROGRAMME NO. 1 FROM 7 TO 8 P. M.
PROGRAMME NO. 1 FROM 9-30 TO 10-30

"Where is my Horse"..... Picture 115 feet.
"The Acrobatic elephant"..... 150 feet.
"The Custom House Search"... 115 feet.
"The Christmas Goose"..... 165 feet.
"The Phenomenal Hen"..... " 210 feet.
"A Cheeky Traveller"..... 165 feet.
"The Pathas Nightmare"..... 250 feet.
"Three Phases of the Moon"... 150 feet.
"Fire Cascades"..... " 130 feet.
"The Young Tramps"..... " 700 feet.

PROGRAMME No. 2 FROM 8 to 9 P.M.

"An Impatient Customer"..... 100 feet.
"Brazillian Dance"..... 130 feet.
"School boys practical Joke"... 120 feet.
"The Wig"..... 120 feet.
"A bad Joke"..... 80 feet.
"The Hairdressers Victim"..... 70 feet.
"Room please"..... 70 feet.
"The Troublesome Fishpole ... 100 feet.
"The Motor Car and the Cripple". 130 feet.
"My Neighbours Lamp"..... 130 feet.
"Kids Practical Jokes"..... 120 feet.
"Vendetta"..... 700 feet.

ADMISSION to each Representation 1st Class, One Rupee,—2nd class 8 annas, 3rd Class 4 Annas.

SALES BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LITHOGRAPHIC AND OTHER MACHINES, PRESS, ETC.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Government Central Press, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises of the Press, TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) the following machines, e.c, consisting of—

1 Double Crown Main's Patent Tumbler Machine, complete.
1 Royal Lithographic Machine, complete with dampers.
2 Rulling Machines, 31 inches.
1 (Two-fold) Folding machine 18 inches knife.
1 Copper Plate Press, 15 inches wide.
59 lithographic stones of various sizes.
70 upper cases,
32 lower cases.
3 folio chases,
2 rule cutters.
5 broken chases.

On SUNDAY, the 4th Instant, at 2 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the Bungalow of Mr. Dayalbhoy Tapidas, at Tardeo and opposite the Bungalow of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, by order of the deceased, valuable English mahogany, blackwood and teakwood latest design and old carved furniture, sets of cushioned sofas, chairs and easy chairs lined velvet, tapestry, damask and leather, cabinet chiffoniers, dining table, dinner waggon, chairs, almirahs cupboards, dressing and wash tables, bedsteads, iron safes, writing tables, bazatelle table with balls and cues, large musical box by Marcks, large full band organ with 11 rollers. Square piano by Schiedmeyer and Sieche, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A 6 H.P. DE DION ENGINE SINGLE CYLINDER MOTOR CAR.

On MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m. (S T) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned—

One 6 H. P. De Dion Engine Maharaja La Gordon Body. Paris made, single cylinder, five seated motor car, in perfect working order.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

The property of a Gentleman consisting of sofas cushioned chairs bentwood chairs cabinets hatstands and clothes press chest of drawer, sideboard whatnot iron sofas cottage piano by Sounly, iron cots dressing, wash hand and writing tables, teapoys.

The property of a European gentleman consisting of silver toast rack scent bottle bowl sweet dish cream jug cur, visiting card, tray, flask, plated wares, pearl cross, gold brooch, earring, bracelet ring etc.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq. Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of M. C. Michilidi, an Insolvent.—substantial made office furniture consisting of blackwood and teakwood writing tables, cupboard counter bentwood and teakwood chairs, easychair, round table, sofa, copying press with stand punkha, benches, cash box, clock safe on stand by Godrej and Boyce, etc.

Also the effects of Sheriff Ibrahim Curim Nanji an Insolvent, consisting of four loose bales raw wool, bag of gum cotton mattresses and pillows, mehta boxes, chairs carpet, 5 bales tanned goats head skin pieces, etc.

At 3 p. m. S. T.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light vis-a-vis.
1 strong built office shigram.
1 strong-built light dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY the 28th Inst at 2 p m Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 7 Reay House Ormister Road Apollo Bunder (opposite Taj Mahal Hotel) the valuable sweet diningroom drawing room and bed-room, furniture, table ornaments lamp picture carpet etc. the property of MAX DORLLY Esq

Catalogues will be published full particulars hereafter.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1906

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 6th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

AN AGENCY of the above Bank will be OPENED at KARACHI on the 5th instant, under the charge of Mr. J HN GREIG.

By order of the Court of Directors,

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Major L. P. CHAPMAN, R. E., are required to submit the same to the Undersigned within one month from the date hereof after which time no claims will be considered.

N. KIRBY MAJOR R. E.,
President,
Committee of Adjustment,
A. C. R. E's Office, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS &c, AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 55 of the Railway Act IX of 1890, and under instructions from the G I P Railway Company, Messrs BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2-30 Standard Time,—quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seed in bags, cotton seeds in bags, grain bags, jaggery in bags, wheat and dilly in bags, mora seeds and mora flour in bags, boxes of cigars, bales of F. P. cotton, bags of sugar, bundle of iron, bundles of cotton, bags of dry chillies bundles of dates waste paper and records and other miscellaneous articles, &c.

Rs Victoria Terminus to Makapir Ry. Receipt No. 1591 31 of 12-7-1905.

1 Wooden empty case polished with glasses measuring 3 feet.
6 inches in length and 1 foot 6 inches breadth.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT GRANT ROAD, NEAR THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS.

Pursuant to the direction, contained in the decree dated the 19th January, 1905, made in Suit No. 28 of 1901, and No. 40 of 1903 and further instructions from Messrs. F. E. Dinshaw and Gulabbhai F. Desai, the Special Commissioners appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. BENNETT & Co will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd instant at 5 p. m, (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable landed properties.—

Firstly,—All that piece or parcel of Government Foras freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the southern side of Grant Road in the Island and Registration district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement two-hundred and seventeen square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 132 and 133, and Survey No. 2127, and Assessed by the Municipality under Old Nos. 132 and 133, and Survey No. 185, and Assessed by the Municipality underward No. 2127, and Street Nos. 426 and 434, and bounded on or towards the north by the Grant Road aforesaid, on or towards the south by the property of Pundharinath Mudanji, on or towards the south by the property of Mahomedally Noorudin, and on or towards the west by the property of Raghoonath Tookaram.

Secondly,—All that piece or parcel of Government Foras freehold land or ground with the messuages, tenements, (shipping dwelling houses, ranges of chawls and erections standing thereon situate on the southern side of Grant Road in the Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement two thousand two hundred and fifty-two square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little, more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1, 1 (1) 1 (2), New Nos. 1133, New Survey No. 2129 and Assessed by the Municipality under ward Nos. 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, and 2425, and street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 418, and bounded on or towards the north by the Grant Road, on or towards the East by the property of Gopaldas Mahadawdas on or towards the south by the property of Narayen Ballojee and on or towards the west partly by the property of Pundharinath Mudanji and partly by the property of Mahomedally Noorudin.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs Payne & Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), Messrs. BENNETT & Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, as received ex-steamer "Arcadia."

P.W.O. 37—1 case clocks, watches and electrical appliances.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST HORSES.

TO MORROW SATURDAY, the 3rd instant at 2-30 p. m. S. T. Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, 12 cast horses, from the 28th Lancers amongst them are smart looking hacks, hunters, chargers, troopers pigstickers and some of the are young and go well in harness,

The horses are now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2 P.M. STANDARD TIME.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong pulanquin office shigram, in very good order,
1 grey Arab quiet in harness.
1 Bay Arab quiet in harness, and saddle,
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order with a handsome strong grey Arab pony, 5 years old, broke in to harness and saddle a set of single harness nearly new.
1 bay Arab, 14 hands 10 years, perfectly quiet in both saddles and a first class trapper.
1 chestnut Arab, 14 1-2, 8 years, regularly ridden by lady make good infantry charger good trapper but not driven lately.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 3rd instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel China Bagh, opposite the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, the valuable saloon teak and bird's eye wood, and carved sandal furniture by Whanbridge's Almirah Dawji and others, rich glass and china ware, plated ware, dining tables and chairs, side board and chiffoniers drawing room furniture, large cabinet and beautifully carved screens, table ornaments, one handsome swivelled square piano by Schiedmayer and Sonns Stuttgart, single and double bedsteads, gentleman's dressing table almyrah, chest of drawers, office furniture, pictures, Hunt and Dilmore's table and standing lamps, brass carpets, and other articles, one strong roomy victoria with rubber tyres, one four-seated dog-cart recently built with new wheels, and like as a tandem cart, one double and single harness, rifles and guns, revolvers, photographic cameras and apparatus microscope, Kirors with 6 dials, photographic apparatus, drawing instruments by Stanley London, and other optical instruments by Riley Bros. London, with stereoscopic and magic lantern for table-top or floor light, screen about 2 1/2 by 2 1/2, and about 900 slides photographs, complete by J. W. Rowe fitted with Duplex Lime Attachment 2,000 C. P. Grewell's Lime-Light Jet, 1 1/2 inch, Dissolving Views and portable screen and Stanham and Brown's patent oxygen gas generator complete with stands and keys apparatus complete with 12 in. Spare Lantern Oil by Box of Obscura Lens, London focus Prism, Fluorescent screen Accumulator, etc., one electric Furnace with battery, electric lamps, English cooking stove, aluminium cooking utensils, etc., etc., the property of Lieut. D. Esq., assistant Storekeeper, G. I. P. Ry., proceeding to England.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW with Outhouses, Garden, and Furniture at Nasik,

Under instructions from the executrix of the late Mr. J Greenan Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 4th instant, at 5 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the ground, a compound and bungalow known as "Riverside" with furniture out houses, godown, stable, &c. It contains about 6,500 square yards of land and is well situated, and has two wells within compound, and a large, well laid out garden.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

N. B.—Private offer for the property will also be received by the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MAHALAXMI ROAD.

Under instructions from and by the order of the executrices of the last will and testament of Bai Aimai, widow of Nowroji Pallonji Bottlewalla, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. Auctioneers, will on the day and hour specified below put up for sale by Public Auction at the premises, the undermentioned property.

On TUESDAY, the 13th day of March, 1906 at 4-30 p.m. (Standard time) on the premises.

ALL THAT piece of leasehold land (originally of the Foras tenure) situated eastward of the property of the B. B. and C. I. Railway in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement thirty-six thousand three hundred and sixty-one square yards be the same, little more or less, and bounded on the east partly by Haines Road partly by Jacob Circle at the Junction of Foras and other Road and partly by the piece of land belonging to R. N. Khote, on the west partly by the passage belonging to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, which said land is now subject to Road leading to the Mahalaxmi Station, and on the south by Clarke Road which said piece of land was demised unto the lessee thereof for the term of ninety-nine years from the 11th day of August, 1885, renewable in perpetuity at the yearly rent of Rupees two thousand and one hundred payable half yearly as in the said indenture of lease mentioned subject to the convenants and conditions in the said indenture of lease contained and which said land is now subject to the several tenancies created by the subleases of different portions of the said lands granted by the said lessee thereof or persons claiming through him and to the convenants and conditions in the several subleases respectively contained and which said portions are now in the possession of the several tenants enumerated in the Deed of Assignment bearing date the 15th day of December, 1895, and made between Haji Sooleman Abdool Wnad of the one part, and Bai Aimai, widow of Nowji Pallonji Bottlewalla of the other part, and under which several subleases the total sum of rupees five thousand and three hundred or thereabouts is recoverable

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

B. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1906, BENNETT & CO.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three Rees, per insertion. One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER.—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,—A large consignment of BEDS, with Patent American Spring Mattresses. Apply to M. BRESLAUER and Co., Church Gate Street.

HAVE you seen and tried the FORSTER ARMOUR PLANK PIANOS? They are marvellously manufactured and the best for the Bombay Indian climate, H. KAPS and Co. 37, Medows, St. Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—Qualified BINDERS. Apply 555 C/o "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED a Grey African PARROT, able to talk. Reply stating price to Box No. 423F. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED a SMART REPORTER with knowledge of Shorthand.—Good address and appearance. Apply Lex Care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box No. 1234. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Panorama, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest, Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mora Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day, Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner fr. 1-8 ; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0 : Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only Agency supplying thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we have a Depot, Fort, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant,—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

BACK NUMBERS of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas ; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all :—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 8 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis. Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines. Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares Parden Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl Tardeo, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

WILL FORMS 1 DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seed &c., Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour, Oil, and other Mills, Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India, Position in Opening New Stations, Also Erected and Dismantled Factories, Highest Testimonials. Address, "COMMA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business &c., Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work, Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
BATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 3-30 P.M.
Saturday—10-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £532,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £532,500
RESERVE FUNDS..... £110,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	KURRACHEE.	CALCUTTA.	MADRAS.
COLOMBO.	KANDY.	GALLE.	SINGAPORE.
PENANG	HONGKONG	and SHANGHAI.	

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,01,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,332,260.55

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay,	Manila,	Singapore,
Calcutta,	City of Mexico,	San Francisco,
Hongkong,	Shangai,	Washington, D. C
Kobe,	Yokohama,	Canton
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street,

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... " 9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... " 800,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.	Shanghai.	Port Arthur.	Kobe.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Mukden.	Osaka.
New York.	Tientsin	Tairen.	Tokyo.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Nagasaki.
Honolulu.	Newchang.	Tieling.	Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road,

SINCE 1868

We have been widely known and famed for the excellent quality of our

HAMS, AND BACON CHESE.

To-day this quality is fully maintained, and every care is taken in order that all goods may be despatched and delivered in the very best condition.

HAMS	Rs. A.	CHEESE	Rs. A
Finest pale Cumberland, Special Cure, from 8 to 25 lbs. each, ... per lb.	1 2	GORGONZOLA Real, 12 to 18 lbs. each ..... per lbs.	1 4
Cooked, ready for table, whole or half Ham ..... "	2 0	GORGONZOLA Real, on cut ..... "	1 6
Cooked, in slices ..... "	2 8	Cheshire, English ..... "	1 0
BACON		Gruyere, finest quality ..... "	1 0
Harris' Crown Braud, Real Wilt's Middle, Special Cure, 20 to 30 lbs. each... "	1 2	Cheddar, Pale Loaf, about 12 lbs. each ..... "	0 14
Harris' Crown Brand, Wilt's Belly, Special Cure, 10 to 18 lbs. each ..... "	1 0	American Cheshire ..... "	0 12
Boneless in slices ..... per tin	1 4	Double Gloster ..... "	0 14
Bacon in Canvas at original weights.		Edams, Dutch (whole Cheese only about 4 lbs. each) ..... "	0 12
BACON on cut. ONE ANNA per Pound Extra.		Imperial in Jars ..... per jar	1 0
		Camembert, in tins .. .. pea tin	1 4

New price List on Application.

OYSTERS NOW IN SEASON.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS : "CATERERS," BOMBAY.

SINCE 1868.

SCIENTIFIC EXTERMINATION OF RATS BY

DANYSZ VIRUS

Successfully used on the Royal Estate, Sandringham.

Danysz Virus is harmless to other animals and Human beings.

No inconvenience from dead rats.

Major-General Sir FREDERICK CARRINGTON writes :—"I am glad to say that after several applications of the Virus I have I believe, completely cleared the rats out of my farm buildings, stables, kennels pheasantries, wares and etc. at Hilcot, which I have never before succeeded in doing.

From PELHAM BURN Esq. Pit Chroy, Blucks Boat, Morayshire May 15th, 1905 :—It is the best stuff I ever used for exterminating rats.

Price Rs. 2-8 per tube.

SOLD BY

BEYNON & CO.,

ESPLANADE PHARMACY, BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations

Rooms airy and commodious

with Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Urlana 3383 tons, Captain J E Butter, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar &c with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Laudsura 2158 tons, Captain R G Bagge, will sail to-day for Aden and Jeddah with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Orissa, 3525 tons Captain F Gun-Cunningham, arrived in harbour on wednesday evening from Calcutta 15th February with a cargo of coal and general.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From
23	Orissa s.....	Gun-Cunningham	Calcutta Feb 15

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Imperatrix s	Ghezzo	Trieste
	Chimas	Leon	Trieste
	Floriana	Workman	Calcutta
	Dwarka s.....	First	Persian Gulf

The steamer Laudaura Captain Dargo, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Jeddah.

The steamer Kt of St George entered for loading yesterday for Hull.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb	Vessel	From
16	Clan Stuart	Liverpool
16	Southgate	Calcutta
21	Moncur Merchant	Antwerp
26	Avoca	Calcutta
26	Pongola	Calcutta
26	Futtela	Calcutta
27	Tara	Rangoon

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

28	Gwalior	Negapatam
Mar 1	Bancoora	Bombay
2	Sirsa	Calcutta
2	Clan Robertson	Coast
8	Clan Gordon	Coast
9	Clan Macleod	Liverpool
12	Tunno fela	Antwerp
18	Clan Macnean	Liverpool
21	Rabonfels	Antwerp
25	Marksburg	London

The dates are approximate only.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's s s Mombassa left Marseilles Homewards on the morning of the 28th instant.

The Clan Line s s Clan Ranald left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 28th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's Chartered s s Reds, left Trieste for Bombay via Karachi on the 23rd February and may be expected here about the 2rd March.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Feb. 28.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols		90 15-16	= + 1-4
3 do.	Rentes	99 1-2	= + 1-1
3½ do.	Indian Sterling Loan	106 3-1	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper		66 7-16	= — 1-16

SILVER—

Spot in London	30 5-8	= — 3-16
2 months hence	30 1-8	= — 1-8
Spot in New York	66 3-8	= — 3-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 15	= unchanged
Berlin do.	20 30 1-2	= do
New York Demand	4 86	= — 1-4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 5-8	do	= — 1-8
6 " " Fine Trade	3 1-8	do	= unchanged
8 " " Bills	4 1-8	do	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8	do	= — 1-8

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	4	do = unchanged
7 day market loans	4	do = do

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 250,000.

TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef	29-6
" " Mutton	33-0

Tone of Auction easier

SUGAR—

German granulated 1st marks 10 5 1-4 Feb, done steady

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gujarat 45 — 1-2 A-M sellers easier

Yellow Cawnpore 43 1-3 — 3-4 A-M sellers easier

Brown 40 1-4 — 3-4 A-M sellers easier

COFFICE—

Coffee in New York 8 1-2 + 1-16

At the Period last biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 1,00,09,000

Rs. 39'39	were allotted to	Calcutta
Rs. 27'0	do	Bombay
Rs. 16'50	do	Madras

Rs. 83'39 at 1s 4 1/32d.

Minimum rate received 9 per cent. average rate 16'05

Telegraphic Transfer—

Rs. 15'50	were allotted to	Calcutta.
Rs. 1'00	do	Bombay
Rs. nil	do	Madras

Rs. 16'80 at 1s. 4 3/32d.

Minimum rate received 9 per cent. average rate 16 09

Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 1,20,00,000

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 1,00,00,000

Extra allotments nil

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed steady. East Indian quiet. Manchester quiet. Total Sales 12,000. Spot 5'76 plus 7. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 15-16 plus 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 2,000. Imports 24,000. Futures closed steady.

Mar.-April	April-May
5'67 +5	5'66 +6

May-June, 5'68 +1	June-July 5'72 +6	July-Aug 5'76 +8
Aug.-Sept. 5'71 +5	Sept.-Oct. 5'68 +5	Oct.-Nov. 5'68 +5

Receipts at U S Ports 23,000

Do last year 16,000

Exports to Great Britain 4,000

Do. do Continent 7,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11 05 +20
Futures, month of March	10'42 + 25 a
Do. do. May	10'58 + 8
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 28th Feb. 1906 :—

Cotton	8 832 bales.
Wheat	18,155 cwts.
Linseed	4,819 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	855 do
Gingellyseed	4,668 do
Poppyseed	62 do
Groundnut	192 do
Castorseed	2,370 do
Rice	6,088 do
Myrabolams	581 do
Cottonseed	8,810 do
Mowrasseed	nil
Gram	4,058 do
Jowar	6,992 do
Maize	5 do

BOMBAY, MAR. 1

EXCHANGE.—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.			1s 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand			1s 4 3-32d. to 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.			1s 4 9-32d.
Do. 6 do.	do.		1s 4 12-32d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.		170 1-2
Marcks 3 do.	do.		139 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight			150
Shanghai 30 do			210
Japan 30 do.	do.		149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98 12
1st Settlement, 30th March	99 1

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 23th Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 1st	Feb.	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 1st	9	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 15th	Jan. 8	do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone dull.

	Rs.	a	p.
Ready	7	13	0
Forward	8	2	0

RAPESEED.—Tone dull.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	6	13	0
Do. Forward	6	15	0
Yellow Cawnpore Forward	7	5	0
Do. Forward f	7	8	0
Do. Forward f	7	8	0

POPPYSEED—Tone dull.

Ready	8	4	1
Forward	8	4	0

CASTORSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	34	1-2	
Forward	34	0	0

GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady.

Howree Khandeish	47	0	0
15 per cent. Mixed	46	8	0

WHEAT—Tone dull.

New White Delhi	5	1	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	Firm.
Estimated sales	10,000 Bales
Imports	21,000 "

Mar.-Apl. 5 69 +5	Apl.-May 5'73 +5	May-June 5'75 +5
June-July 5'79 +5	July-Aug. 5'81 +5	Aug-Sep. 5'79 +5
Sep.-Oct. 5 65 +5	Oct-Nov. 5 63 +5	Nov-Dec. 5'62 +5

COTTON.—The market is quiet with a renewed decline in some descriptions. Buyers are still cleary of operating and the bulk of the business reported is for spot transactions. For forward contracts there is little doing.

Sutta closing quotations are :—

Broach M.-G. Good March ..... Rs. 250 1-2

Bengals Fully Good " ..... " 178 1-2

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G. Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	135	177 ...	Ready.
Bengals (M.-G.) Ry. terms	180	181 ...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	139	179 ...	do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions) M.-G.	203	202 ...	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)		201 195 ...	do.
Jalgaum (M.-G.)		199 ...	do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)		203 ...	do.
Khanzaum, fair staple (M.-G.)			
Karanja do. (M.-G.)	208	202 ...	do.
Akola do. (M.-G.)			
Oomra, good staple (M.-G.)		225 219 ...	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	215	209 ...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)		222 216 ...	do.
Broach (M.-G.)		261 258 255	do.
Yeotmal (M.-G.)		219 213 ...	do.
Muttia (M.-G.)		205 199 ...	do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)		250	25 May
Westerns		223	do.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Feb 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	steady
Surats	quiet
Good Shewnuggur	
The Manchester Market has been	quiet
2½ per cent Consols	89 15-16
3 per cent Rentes	99 1-2
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	103 3-4
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	93 5-16
Bar Silver	30 3-8

The sum of about £250,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

SPECIAL INDIAN PRODUCE LETTER.

MESSRS. J. HADDON AND CO., writing from London on February 9, report in the market as follows :—

Annotto Seed.—The market is utterly depressed, for some time past parcels have been offered without attracting any attention for the trade. It is evident we are on the point of lower prices particularly on the face of the New Crop being close at hand.

Beeswax.—There is no change to note. The market remains very dull good wax is in demand at 93-5. The common qualities are difficult to move.

Cardamoms.—The market is firm several of the bought in lots have changed hands at full rates; in face of continued small supplies, there is little doubt that higher prices will be seen. Shippers now find that London prices are much better than the rates now ruling in India. Shipments we recommend. The next sales take place on Thursday when a good demand is expected.

Cinchona Bark.—No change to note. The next sales take place on the 27 February the present unit limit is 3-4d.

Copra.—Market firm but very quiet. Sellers ask £20-5 c.i.f.

Ginger.—Market quiet the small supply of 230 bags and 51 cases Cochin and Calicut offered met with a slow demand and was all bought in comprising medium and Native cut at 45, brown rough Calicut small and bold at 30, small medium, little bold and slightly wormy at 27 also washed rough Cochin small plump at 29 per cwt. To arrive no business is reported buyers are not prepared to pay the higher rates asked particularly in face of the report that the News Crop is turning out very poor quality.

Ivory.—The quarterly sales held last week were well attended competition was seen throughout. We now value Teeth soft 40 to 193 lbs average sound and nearly sound £39-10 to £65 20 to 39 lbs sound and nearly sound £54-10 to £34, B B pieces soft sound 2 1-4 to 3 1-2 lbs £70 to £149, Bagatelle points soft sound average 5 to 7 in, £30 to £73, Cut points with balls 5 to 7 lbs £11 to £114, mixed points soft defective £43 to £90 in small points soft sound average 3 to 5 lbs £33 to £49, Cut hollows average 2 to 10 lbs £35 to £33, Bagatelle Scrivelloes 7 to 10 lbs £51-10 to £55-10, Common Scrivelloes £30 to £49 per cwt.

Kapoc.—Market remains quiet although there is more enquiry. Officers have been cabled out this week as 3 7-8d to 4 1-8d for ordinary to good quality.

Pepper.—Market throughout this week has been very quiet and tendency downward. On the spot fair quality at 5 3 16ths. For arrival March-May shipment sold at 4 15-16ths landed terms, January-March quoted at 5d, Sellers, and June-August 4 15-16th. On c.i.f. terms January-March shipment sold at 4 7 16. In sales 142 bags of Singapore offered and 20 sold without reserve greyish and 4 7 8d to 5d 140 bags of Alleppy offered and bought in fair at 5 3-8d, also 159 bags of Tellicherry at 5 1-4d, 220 bags Penang were taken out at 5 1-4d.

White Pepper.—On the spot fair Singapore quoted at 7 3-8d sellers, and fair Penang 7d 15-16ths. For arrival Singapore January-March shipment sellers 7 3-8d landed terms. In sales 230 bags Singapore offered and bought in good fair at 8 1-4d dull mixed blacks at 7 1-2d, also 65 bags fair Siam at 7 1 2d, 150 bags of Muntok offered and sold without reserve at 7 3-4d.

Nutmegs.—Market dearer 21 cases Penang offered and mostly bought in 65s at 2-2, 63s to 68s at 2, 72s at 1-7, 78s at 1-4, 90s at 1 2 61s at 1, 86s at 1-01, 1 case 80s sold at 1-3, of 61 bags and 12 half cases Singapore 8 bags sold defective at 7d to 10 1, 63s to 65s at 2, 80s at 1-4, and 90s at 1, 6 cases Banda offered and bought in 12s at 0 1-4d, 130s to 135s at 0 1.

Senna.—Market firm but quiet. The last sales contained 65 bales Tinnevelly which sold, Ordinary at 1d to 1 1-4d, pods 3 4d to 1 1-4d per lb.

M. O. P. Shells.—We quote small to bold £3-2 6 to £4-2 6, very small 37 to 40, pickings 15 to £2-10, pieces 30 to £2 5.

HIGH COURT.—March 2.

(Before the Hon. Sir Charles Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal

1414—Nanu Hand Co—Raghunathji Mulchand vs Varjiwandas Mulchand Bhanji—Setalvad M and R

1416—Captain and V—Municipal Commissioner of Bombay vs Jugaldas Dwarkadas Patel.

1417—Daphtary F and D—R S Wanvalla and Co vs N C Mehta and Company—Payne and Co.

1419—M B Chothia—Framroze Jamshed Aga vs Abdul Hoosein Nazaudin.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar)

For disposal

773-05—M B Chothia—The Advocate General vs Syed Nuru in and others—Captain and V

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

384-05—Mansukhal J and H—Bai Gangabai and another vs The Madras United Steam Nav Co Pestonji R and K—Mand K and Mant R

499-03—Edgelow G and W—Haji Mahomed Mohdi Malik Taju vs Arthur David Sassoon and others—Wadia G and Co

250-09—Edgelow G and W—Haji Mahomed Mohdi Malik Taju vs Sir E D A Sassoon Baronet and others—Wadi G and Co

438-05—Jehangir and S—Ashibhai widow vs—Abdoola Haji Mahomed and another—Tankurdas and Co

252-05—Mansukhlal J and H—Bai Gangabai widow and others vs The New Egypt Bata Press Co Limited and others—Pestonji R and K B M and B and Hiralal S

478-05—Kanga and P—Pestonji Sorabji Naraiwala vs Nanabao Alias Rama or Ramchandra Koroo Patel and others—Bicknell M and R M J and J and K Sand L

104-03—U walla and P—Dampbe Didoba Mantri vs Jamnabai alias Javerbai widow—Jadhoji and K

382-03—Payne and Co—Hafizoo widow vs Mahomed Cassim Murad and others Crawford B and Co

154-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Shrahinji Kalmbhoy Nanjee vs Kasambhoy Karmshoy Nanji K D Shroff

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

668-05—Jehangir and S—Nowrojee Burjorji and another vs Sirinbai widow and others

527-05—Tyabjee D and Co—Jeramdas Ganeshdas and others vs Gangabisson Gulabchand and others—N. diraha and T

436-05—Raghavaya and B—Premvaicoo widow vs Jeewandas Ludha—Mulji and Co

814-05—Craig L and Co—Messrs Andrew Yule and Co vs Henry Mortimer Corke and another—Wadia G and Co

870-05—Nathrsha and T—Banubai widow and others vs Shaik Mahomed Shaik Ally—Payn and Co

415-05—Bhaikshet Kanji G—Goswami Shri Tekayet Shri 108 Shri Goverdhanaijee Gulnaijee Moboraj vs Govindjee Parmanand and another—Wadia G and Co

656-05—In pers n—Bhagirathibai widow vs Ganeshaw Hoyeshet and others—Tyabji D and Co

143-05—Tyabji D and Co—Gordhandas Hurjivandas vs Daya Dama and others

484-05—Raghavaya and B—Mujbhanker Pitamber and others vs Leonard Donse—K B Mehta

Before the Hon Mr Justice Scott

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes.

414—92—Tyabji D and Co—Gokuldas Bhaniram and others—Hurkisondas Buvraj and others—Khunderao S and L

495-04—Dikshet D and S—Keshav Laxman vs Bhaljerathibi widow—Daphtary F and D.

210-04—Mathubhoy J and M—Jamhabai widow vs Ramdas Kababhai and another—Jehangir and S.

638-04—K B Mehta—Narayan Dassoo and others vs Ananta Ramaji—M B Chothia.

224-01—2301—Payne and Co—Canjee Dewjee vs Karamsey Kessowjee and another—Bicknell M and R

239-05—Payne and Co—Hamabai widow vs Abdul Kadur Haji Mahomed—Bhalshanker K and G

44 05—Maganlal J and G—Baohoobai vs Mancokbai widow and another—Mansukhlal J and H

616-05—Mulla and M—H osain Jamal vs Noorbai widow and another—Tyabji D and Co

667-05—Mehta and D—Hoorbai vs Abu Bakar Moldin and another—Mulla and M

326-04, 171-6362-4—Pestonjee R and K Abdullabhai Khakbhai and others vs Karimbhoy Laljee Sjen and others Thakurdas and Co

PROFESSOR KOCH intends starting shortly for Uganda to study sleeping sickness. The German Colonial Office has set aside £6,000 for this investigations.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SHORT.—February 28, at Nangambakkam, Madras, to Mr and Mrs G Ramsay Short, a daughter.

DEATH.

DILLON.—February 23, at Nagpur, C P, Elizabeth O'Shea wife of F W Dillon, Barrister-at-Law.

"Unless we have proteid we die."—Gamgee.

KEMP'S Protumen

REGD. PURE MILK PROTEID.

PROCESS PATENTED.

Is certified by the "Lancet" to contain 93 per cent. Proteid. From the Purest fresh English Milk. It is the most nourishing substance known, is free from starch or sugar, and is easily digested producing great sustaining power. It contains more Nitrogen than any other food stuff known.

THE LONDON "LANCET" says "Protumen must possess extremely high food value It readily peptonises and is therefore easily digestible. It is the flesh forming constituent of a natural food, a very powerful and concentrated form of nourishment."

		Rs. a.	
PROTUMEN	¼ lb. packet	0 12	each.
PROTUMEN	½ " "	1 4	"
PROTUMEN	1 " "	2 6	"
PROTUMEN	Corn floor	0 12	"
PROTUMEN	Arrowroot	0 14	"
PROTUMEN	do.	1 8	"
PROTUMEN	Chocolate Cakes	0 8	"

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h 10m. Sun sets, 6h. 6m. High water, 2-51m., 3-44s. Low water, 9-18m., 9-23s.

P. and O s.s. Macedonia with English mails of 15th ult., due to arrive at 9 a.m.

Chamber of Commerce, balloting for three Elective Port Trustees, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta, fourth day.

Cricket, Ceylon Team vs. Elphinstone College Cricket Club.

Meetings of the Howard and Bullough Mills, the Imperial Cotton Mills, and the Leopold Spinning Bleaching and Manufacturing Company, 1 Forbes Street, 4-30 p. m. to 5 p. m. (S. T.)

POLICE NOTICE.—A camera and 3 dogs have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

SEVERELY BURNT ABOUT THE BODY.—On the arrival of the s. s. Clan Fraser on Wednesday it was reported to the police that a "Khalasi" named Jabatali Abbas, a Mahomedan, aged 30, while painting the forepeak of the vessel, about ten days ago at sea, accidentally let a lighted lamp fall into the pot of paint, which when ignited burnt his arms and hands. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he is detained for treatment.

ACCIDENT IN A BOILER.

AN OPEN VERDICT.

YESTERDAY, at the Morgue, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, disposed of the adjourned inquest touching the death of one Juday Raghoo, a coolie. It appeared that on the 21st of February, the No. 6 boiler of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills was being cleaned, when several workmen along with the deceased got into it to chip off the scales in its bottom. At about 5 p. m. an alarm was raised that steam was rushing into the boiler through the blow-off pipe. The deceased was working in the boiler near the pipe. The deceased tried to get out of the boiler through the manhole. He was warned not to do so but to leave the boiler through the manhole. The deceased however persisted in his efforts and was scalded. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died from his injuries.

Shaikalli Shaikyaub the "serang" in chage of the valves of the boilers, said that before the workmen got into the boiler he had raked the fire out of all the boilers and had put cold water into No. 6. The water was then blown off. He also lowered the steam of the boilers. Before letting the workmen into the boiler he examined its valves and found them all in correct position. He could not tell who could have opened the valve in question through which steam entered into the boiler.

Mr. John Walter Davidson, Senior Inspector of Steam-boilers in the Bombay Presidency, who had inspected the boiler after the occurrence, was of opinion that under section 29 I (b) of the Boiler Inspection Act of 1891, either the serang or the chief stoker was not a qualified engineer at all, within the meaning of the Act, to manage or be in charge of a boiler. A serang would be a fit and proper person to be in charge only when under the supervision of a qualified engineer.

Mr. John G. Hammett, Superintending Engineer and Manager of the Mills, said that at about 7-30 a.m. on the 21st ultimo he had seen the boiler and he found it emptied to be cleaned. All the valves were then in their proper position. Leaving his orders with the "serang" he left the mills at 4 30 p. m. It was nobody's duty but the serang's to touch the valves, but his duty at times took him out of sight of the boilers. He did not stoke or do any rough work. The witness never knew him make a mistake before. He managed and superintended the cleaning of boilers.

The jury returned the unanimous verdict that the deceased died through a shock from scalds caused by the opening of a valve in the boiler but there was no evidence to show under what circumstances the valve was left open.

ALLEGED RASH AND NEGLIGENT MOTOR DRIVING.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. Kersandas Chablidas, third Presidency Magistrate, resumed hearing in the case in which Mr. H. C. Bayne, of the firm of Messrs. Hill Sawyer and Company, stands charged with driving his motor-car in a rash and negligent manner. On the last occasion the case stood postponed to enable Major Butler to come down to Bombay from Poona, to give evidence, as he was sitting with the accused in the front of the car at the time of the accident. His Worship read a letter received from Major Butler in which he informed the Court he would not be able to attend as on medical advice he would have to go to Mahableshwar on the 4th instant and remain there till the 10th. Then he had to proceed to Amodh to attend an artillery practice camp till the 17th instant. His Worship thought it strange that Major Butler could not attend the Court that day, though he was able to go to Mahableshwar, and then to Amodh to attend the artillery practice camp. However his Worship allowed the case to stand adjourned till the 20th instant.

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FAMINE DISTRICTS IN BOMBAY.

LATEST RETURNS.

THE season report's for the week ending 27th February contains the following items :—

NASIK.

Rain during week 2 cents at Kalvan and 1 cent at Peint. Harvesting of kharif crops completed. Outturn poor. Area under rabi cultivation one-third normal. Reaping continues in 5 talukas. Irrigated rabi crops in fair condition. Supply of fodder sufficient for the present, but prices very high as agriculturists are hoarding their stocks. Agricultural stock healthy and generally sufficient except in Baglan taluka. Water-supply running short and measures for its improvement in progress. Water in irrigation wells and channels insufficient. Prices of food grains and fodder show a tendency to rise. Price of bajri 10 seers 5 chataks per rupee. Demand for labour sufficient. No necessity for test works yet. Emigration to Bombay and Thana continues. Condition of field labourers, cultivators, weavers, and artisans fair. No wandering. No emaciation. Supply of grain sufficient.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Reaping and threshing of irrigated rabi crops in progress. Sowing of irrigated crops commenced where available. Ploughing for next season continues Collection of rab materials in progress in Akola taluka. Irrigated crops in fair condition, but withering in parts for want of water in wells; probable outturn fair to poor. Prices of food-grains generally risen during week. Price of jowari varying from 12 seers 1 chatak at Ahmednagar to 11 seers 1 chatak at Parner, and of bajri from 11 seers 3 chataks at Shevgaon to 9 seers at Shrigonda. Average rise about 55 to 50 per cent, above normal. Grain supply sufficient. Old and useless cattle being sold off in many places. Condition of cattle deteriorating. Price of cattle fallen 30 per cent. below normal owing to diminution of demand from Khandesh. Cattle returning from outside for want of water and fodder there. Three and three-fourth lakhs of Government grass sold during week. Demand keen in Shrigonda, Parner and Rahuri talukas, Kadbi from Nasik being imported into Korpargaon taluka and also from Moglai into Rahuri taluka. Kadbi selling at 8 as. 14 per 1,000 lbs, which is three times normal. Condition of cultivators and agricultural labourers generally bad. Most labourers have already emigrated; 425 returned during week. Distress slowly increasing, but agricultural labourers not inclined to leave their villages to go to work. No wandering or emaciation noticeable yet. Water-supply deficient. Water in irrigation channels and wells running short. Arrangements made to clean and deepen wells and dig holes in nalas. Many borings successful. Takavi being advanced for purchase of fodder, deepening wells and constructing tals. People on relief generally in good condition and relief measures adequate, Visapur tank work opened on 26th.

POONA.

Area under kharif and rabi cultivation not much below normal. Estimated outturn poor for want of rain. Harvesting of rabi crops continues. Estimated outturn of bajri 3 annas and of rice 3 to 3 annas in western division and nil in the eastern, and that of jowari 2 annas in the eastern and nil in the western. Irrigated rabi crops in fair condition. Pressing of sugarcane in progress. Collection of rabi materials and preparation of lands for next season continue. Fodder-supply deficient except in Purandhar, Junnar and Mawal talukas and Indapur and Bhimthadi pethas. Agricultural stocks in fair condition. Cattle being sold in Sirur, Indapur, Purandhar and Chimthadi talukas. Prices fair. Seventeen lakhs pounds of Government grass received at Khedgaon and Diksal depots and find ready sale. Water-supply deficient everywhere, especially in the eastern portion of the district. Steps being taken for opening relief works. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices risen 33 per cent. above normal. Price of bajri at Poona 20 lbs., of jowari 23 lbs., of rice 16 lbs. and of wheat 16 lbs. 25 tolas per rupee. Price of kaubi 65 and of grass 83 lbs. per rupee. Test works in progress in Sirur taluka and Dhond petha. Labourers paid at the rate of 1 1-2 annas. Other test works opened in Indapur taluka. Wages of ordinary labour from 1 to 3 annas. Nearly 22,000 people reported to have migrated from Indapur, Sirur and Bhimthadi talukas to Khandesh, Berars and Bombay. Sugarcane pressing and railway work provides employment. No aimless wandering. Distress increasing. No emaciation.

SHOLAPUR.

Harvesting of jowari and pulse crops continues. Rabi crops in rich soil and on river banks in fair condition, but withered in other places. Estimated outturn of rabi jowari from 4 to 10 annas in 72 villages of Akalkot and 20 villages of Sholapur taluka; elsewhere poor. Outturn of sugarcane and groundnut crops in Sangola taluka from 8 to 10 annas. Area sown generally less than normal. Irrigated crops in good to fair condition. Prices of food-grains 42 to 60 per cent. above normal. Price of jowari at Sholapur 13 seers 11 chataks, of bajri 12 seers 14 chataks, and of rice 9 seers 5 chataks per rupee. Agricultural stocks sufficient for the present. Condition of cattle fair in Sholapur, Barsi and Malsiras talukas and Akalkot State and elsewhere deteriorating and being taken to market for sale by poorer classes. Fodder getting dearer. Price of kadbi high and being imported from Moglai. Twenty-five bales of Government grass sold during week. Supply of water running short throughout the district. Steps being taken for its improvement. Water in irrigation tanks and wells diminishing. Condition of small agricultural and agricultural labourers generally fair. Condition of paupers deteriorating. Distress gradually increasing in Malsiras and Pandharpur talukas. No emaciation or wandering noticed. Condition of weavers and artisans good to fair. Daily wages of unskilled labour 3 to 1 1-2 annas. Liberal grants of takavi for fodder and water being made. Suspensions of land revenue granted.

SATARA.

Sanding rabi crops good in western talukas, fair in parts of Koregaon taluka and Aundh and Phaltan States and totally withered elsewhere. Harvesting of rabi crops in progress in western talukas. Irrigated crops in fair condition. Estimated outturn below normal owing to deficiency of water in wells and channels. Lands being prepared for next season. Prices of food grains and fodder double normal average prices varying between 22 and 20 lbs. per rupee. Price of jowari 22 lbs. 32 to as and of bajri 19 lbs. 24 tolas per rupee. Grain being imported from Sholapur and Madras. State of cattle unsatisfactory in affected parts and good in other places. Cattle being bought by people from Berars and Khandesh in the Khanapur taluka. Supply of fodder insufficient in affected talukas, kadbi being brought into them from western talukas. Irrigated crops sold as fodder in some places. Water-supply running short. Water in irrigation tanks and canals deficient; grants made for its improvement. Takavi loans granted for purchase of fodder. Condition of cultivators good in western talukas and indifferent in eastern talukas. Daily wage of ordinary labour 3 annas per day. Numbers on test works decreased. Relief works ordered to be opened. A test work opened in Phaltan State failed to attract labourers. Water-supply running short. No signs of wandering or emaciation.

BIJAPUR.

Picking of cotton and harvesting of jowari in progress in places where grown. Yield expected to be poor. Rabi crops in favourably situated low lying and embanked fields in fair condition but elsewhere withered. Rabi crops except in irrigated lands have failed in Jath State. Lands being prepared for next season. Prices at Bijapur—Jowari 12 seers, bajri 12 seers rice 9 seers wheat 9 1-2 seers and kadbi 45 seers per rupee. Prices of staple food-grains jowari and bajri,

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NOTICE.

THE RECEPTION at GOVERNMENT HOUSE originally arranged for FRIDAY, 2nd March, is UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY, 7th March, at 10 p.m., Invitations issued for 2nd hold good for 7th MARCH.

By Order,
J. G. GREIG, Captain,
A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor.

Government House,
Malabar Point, 28th February, 1906.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1906.

ARMY REFORM.

AN Officer of the French Staff recently criticised the British Army in a friendly way and put his finger on many points requiring reform. Taking up the hints in a practical manner, Mr. H. W. Wilson, a well-known writer on military subjects, accentuates England's lesson from France. To the French writer it does not seem possible to speak of the British Army without first saluting "him who is its most respected reformer, the chief to whom is due the happy termination of the South African war, and who until recently bore the well-earned title of commander-in-chief"—Lord Roberts, to whose competence, high tactical skill and military qualities every Frenchman renders homage. But the French criticise his projects of reform and his views on the organisation of the British Army. They think he does not bring into the discussion the full weight of "that military authority which is only called a virtue when used to command." France foundered in a sea of blood, leaving the country shattered, financially crippled for a century and exposed from that date onwards to the ceaseless interference of Germany in French politics. The moral for England is obvious, observes Mr. Wilson. "If she follows the counsel of her Trochus and her Thierses, her fate must be the same. If she contents herself with half-hearted army reform and refuses to make sacrifices in time, she will surely suffer bitterly in the hereafter. Like France in 1863-70, she must be strong to obtain the alliances which she needs, and to render impossible any such war as that which Prussia made upon France in 1870." If there is to be war in Europe and we are drawn into it, it will be on the side of France that we shall fight and that being so, we ought to take to heart the lessons she has to teach and welcome her criticisms of our army system which are kindly offered, and from which we may learn the way in which most effectually we may make the improvements which we cannot deny are so urgently needed.

The last time the military forces of the Crown were put to the test, the results were disappointing. The mobilisation of 1900 was undeniably long, difficult, costly and unsatisfactory from every point of view, for in six months England was able to place scarcely a hundred thousand men on a war footing, and another hundred thousand were regularly mobilised during the two following years, but the rest of the men sent out were makeshifts, picked up anywhere at hazard. There are military writers to be found who contend that the faults of that system have been made good. But the majority say No, and French critics agree with them. The late Government did not realise the magnitude of the effort which was required, and the new Government, we fear, will not try. But the fact remains that unless the execution of sweeping reforms is placed in the hands of a single and competent authority, the army will remain as greatly handicapped as it at present is. Lord Roberts might do it, or it may be that when Lord Kitchener has completed the reform of the Army in India he will be entrusted with a similar duty at Home. But all recent attempts at reform have been but tinkering. The whole of the military ship requires overhauling, not merely the repainting of her hull. Frenchmen recognise that the military problem in England is complicated by the very extent of her enormous empire, which has brought into existence three differently constituted forces, the Regular Army, the Colonial Army and the Militia ; also, in England, as everywhere else, in order to solve it, observes a French Staff officer, who has made a study of the British Army system, it is necessary to ask diplomacy a question, because the nature of a country's armaments, as well as the number of its troops, depends upon diplomacy—on the foreign policy the Government intends to pursue. Baron Louis, a French Minister of Finance in the last century, exclaimed "Give me a good policy and I will give you sound finance." In England in 1906, remark our friends from across the Channel, the War Minister may very properly say "give me a national policy and I will give you a national army. The whole problem is there." Our policy is a peaceful understanding among the nations—our military policy must be protective and defensive, and upon that basis our reforms must be designed. England knows that the point should always be kept in view.

To depend on our allies for the defence of our Eastern possessions, as Mr. Wilson remarks, "would be degrading and disgraceful, though so far as it can be judged by its acts, the nation and its statesmen appear ready to accept such a position of ignominious dependence." We scarcely think that they will be content to let Japan do the arming and themselves look on and do the cheering. We have three armies and each must do its own work. In order to defend India, Canada, Australia and South Africa, we must have in each a sufficiently strong force for the purpose without having to wait for England. Our French critics are mindful of this necessity, and urge us to consider a general scheme for the defence of India and the Colonies, the creation of a perfected system of national defence including a Colonial Army, the strength, the training and the organization of which shall be proportionate to the nature of the different countries, their extent and the character and warlike qualities of the natives—an army which must be controlled by a solid cadre of skilled British officers For the defence of England our neighbours believe the Militia, and Volunteer force would be sufficient if their organisation be modified, and their training improved and a surer system of recruiting secured. Recognising that her privileged, unique position gives England a frontier covered by the sea and inviolable so long as the British Flag floats there in freedom, the defence of England by militia is held to be sufficient and our French friends would have the role of our regular army the stiffening of the other two, to go before or to follow them as necessity demands, in turn advance and rear-guard, according to whether war is raging in England or the Colonies. In time of peace it would serve above all as a training school for commissioned and non-commissioned ranks. There is much in what is urged, and our French critics mean no disparagement when they say that our regular army, however strong it may be made, will never be able, unassisted either to take the offensive against a regular Continental army or to assure the defence of the United Kingdom. No matter what improvements may be effected in it, it will always remain, because of the limitations of its constitution an army of secondary importance as compared with Continental armies. But even with existing limitations it can be improved and serious efforts to effect the desired improvement cannot be long deferred.

THE OUTLOOK IN CHINA.

AFTER many contradictory statements as to the situation in China, the news received yesterday confirms the idea, which we have previously emphasised, that China is not as free from danger as many would have us believe. Looking back but a month, there are several instances of outbreaks of anti-foreign feeling accompanied by violence and we can only think that the opinions of Bishop Hoare and others who deny the possibility of peril in China are based on optimistic reasoning over facts which had previously led to an opposite opinion. Until the last few days it has seemed that America has been the only Power which has taken the matter seriously, and it is extremely likely that the United States senators will find early reason to regret that they refused the request of Mr. Secretary Taft for a supplementary grant for barracks at Manila in view of the possible necessity of sending troops to the Empire. A brief message in the middle of the month announced that the British Authorities in London and Pekin did not anticipate any serious anti-foreign outbreak despite the fears entertained in the United States, but it reads curiously by the side of a message published yesterday announcing that a French and also an American warship are on their way to Kiukiang to join two British ships, the Teal, a river gunboat and the Clio. It has always been difficult to judge of Chinese action in advance because China consists practically of two races of which the Northern Tartars are the more powerful. A clearer understanding is arrived at by reason of the knowledge that far longer than there has been an anti-foreign movement has these been an anti-dynastic tendency. Although the Boxer rising was concerned chiefly with Pekin and northern China, it is the feeling in South China that is most to be feared and the expressions of friendship for the world in general which emanate from the Palace at Pekin must by no means be taken to represent the feelings of the southern Chinese. If proof were needed of this it can be found in the haste of the Empress to secure successors to the Dynasty and, more recently in the news that trouble is being experienced in the capital where guards have had to be doubled. The revolutionary tendency is intricately bound up with the anti-foreign feeling, and the protests of friendliness from the Throne are not likely to smooth matters down. But the Throne is not finding ready followers amongst even the highest officials as is clearly indicated by the Tientsin incident of a month ago when a policeman, despite definite promises, was subjected to an intolerable punishment. Commenting on this on February 1 the "Pekin and Tientsin Times" said "The obvious intention of the Viceroy and Taotai was to weaken British authority in Tientsin as much as possible—exactly the same determination as has been recently shown in Shanghai—and deter Chinese from entering British service. If it concerned Tientsin alone, we should not have said so much about this incident, but the Council and Consul there have struck a blow at British prestige everywhere in China.

On the same subject the "North China Herald" says, "From unquestionable private sources we learn that the action of the Council and Consul has caused intense disgust among the British community at Tientsin. The Viceroy's 'lenient treatment' has taken the form of a sentence of 1,000 blows and three years' hard labour, These are the tender mercies of the most powerful official in China, and the severity of the sentence is doubtless intended to warn Chinese not to enter the service of foreigners." These two opinions, unmutilated to meet the requirements of the cable, are strong confirmation of the impression, conveyed by Reuter's repeated reference to the subject, that affairs in China are far from satisfactory. It is to be hoped therefore that we are to have no repetition of the events of a few years since when Sir Claude Macdonald, despite the most urgent warnings, placed his trust in the purposely deceptive assurances of the Chinese themselves. It may quite well be that the danger is not immediate, but that can only be because of two things, either because the heads of the anti-dynastic and anti-foreign movements are not in accord or because sufficient power has been shown to make any attempt at a great rising inadvisable from lack of probability of success. The trouble is not a new one ; it was old at the time of the Boxer rising, and it was not killed then. The success of the Japanese in Manchuria has been as a wind fanning a smouldering fire and despite official assurances there is a widespread feeling that China can accomplish even more than that by the smaller Empire. That this is practically impossible matters nothing if the Chinese think otherwise and procrastination in taking precaution is likely to prove extremely costly for all concerned. It is satisfactory to note that the Powers have reconsidered their assent to the Kaiser's proposal to withdraw the troops from North China during the next few months. The refusal of the Chinese Guard Boat to render any assistance to Mr. Beattie seems to indicate that either the Throne is not troubling to cover up anti-foreign ideas—which otherwise its repudiates—or that it has no power to enforce its orders. In either case the situation is the reverse of promising and a laissez faire policy will be the best method of bringing about a rising equal to that which the Boxer riots would have been, had not a sudden fear prevented the complete carrying out of the designs which had been planned. But for this the last rising would have proved almost inconquerable and this is a fact of which the organisers are not likely to have lost sight.

THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

The object of the new Ministry as regards the Navy seems to be economy rather than efficiency, judged by their estimates. The sum of thirty-one and three-quarter millions is a million and a half lower than last year and the lowest since 1901-1902. From £14,557,856 in 1890-91 the gross estimates gradually increased until 1904-5 when to £38,327,838 was reached. A drop of over three millions occurred last year. As has been shown by statisticians the naval expenditure of the British Empire on sea-going force in 1904-5 was £37,261,400 of which the United Kingdom contributed no less than £36,830,000. The aggregate tonnage of the Mercantile Marine protected thereby was 17,009,700 tons, which carried the annual value of nearly 1,500 millions, including bullion and specie. The naval expenditure in that year was therefore 2·8 per cent. if regarded as a premium for insurance. Other nations spent much more. The United States spent over twenty millions to protect £3,996,479 tons of mercantile shipping ; Japan over five millions to protect 873,530 tons ; Russia twelve millions for 862,909 tons ; Germany ten and a half millions for 3,564,790 tons, and France twelve and a half for 1,728,038 tons. The shipbuilding programme has also been cut down. Last year's included one battleship, four cruisers, six ocean-going destroyers, twelve coastal destroyers and eleven submarines. This year's list is four armoured vessels, five ocean-going destroyers, twelve coastal destroyers and twelve submarines, a decrease of one battleship and one ocean-going destroyer. One submarine more than last year is the only item in which there is an increase.

THE P. & O. s. s. Ceylon left Colombo on February 28th and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Sunday the 4th March.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Peninsular with the homeward Mails of the 24th ultimo, arrived at Aden at 9-30 p.m. on February 28.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Victoria with the outward Mails of the 23rd ultimo left Suez at 4-30 a.m. on March 1.

MAJOR CHARLES GOUGH officiates at the Ahmednagar Remount Depot, vice Colonel Broome, granted long leave.

CAPTAIN H. MEYNELL is appointed to be A.-D.-C. to H. E. Lord Lamington, whilst Lieutenant the Hon. R. Bruce, Master of Burleigh, is to be extra A.-D.-C. Captain Meynell takes the place of Lieutenant Bayford, D. S. O.

THE approximate statement of Traffic of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, (21·59 miles open) for the week ending 24th February 1906, amounted to Rs. 3,044, being a decrease of Rs. 1,583 on the corresponding week of last year. The total earning from 1st to 24th February, 1906, were Rs. 26,635, being a decrease of Rs. 5,958

ALTOGETHER 114 1/2 chests of opium were removed from Warehouse in the week ending February 27. Of these 22 were purchased for the Bombay Government, 74 1/2 for the Madras Government, 4 1/2 for the Farmer at Poona, 2 for the Farmer at Sholapur, 1 1/2 for the Farmer at Gondal and 10 for the Farmer at Ahmedabad. Thirty-three chests were imported for Indore and 99 1/2 for Ahmedabad.

THE Punjab Education Department has issued a set of Rules for the prevention and extinction of fires in schools. In the case of Aided Schools, both European and Native, no application for a grant-in-aid or for recognition by the Department will be entertained in future unless the Department is satisfied that these rules are being in no way disregarded, and that all school buildings are insured to an extent equivalent at least to the total amount paid from Provincial Revenues in the way of grants of all kinds.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 27 Feb. was 1,183, giving a death-rate of 76·65 per annum per thousand as against 115·65 the corresponding period of last year, and 112·15 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 118 died from fevers; 229, plague ; 7, small-pox ; 23 measles ; 1, cholera; 4, leprosy ; 65 phthisis ; 48 diseases of the nervous system ; 283 affections of the respiratory organs; 55, diarrhœa ; 27, dysentery ; 44 still-born ; 151, old age and debility ; 12 accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 33 ; Brahmin, 34 ; Lingast, 6; Bhattia, 6 ; Hindu of other caste, 560 ; Hindu low caste, 181; Muslmin, 226 ; Parsee, 39 ; Jew, 7 ; Native Christian, 35 ; Eurasian, 1 ; and European, 6. The total number of births was 491 as against 333 the corresponding period of last year, and 295 the average over the past five years.

THE "Boston Globe" unkindly tells the story of how a boy visitor to the American Senate was especially interested in the chaplain. "Oh, he prays for the Senate, dosen't he ?" asked the lad. "No," replied the father, "he gets up, takes a look at the Senate, and then prays for the country."

INDIA is the largest producer of mica in the world and the mines of Hazaribagh, Gaya and Monghyr share with those of Nellore in Madras over 99 per cent. of the Indian total. This amounted in 1904-05, to 19,575 cwts., valued at £5 per cwt., a total much greater than that of the two chief competitors—the United States and Canada—combined. Mica mining in Nellore continues to be the most flourishing mineral industry in Madras, but progress has been made in developing the magnesite vein traversing the peridotite masses near Salem. Active prospecting for graphite has been carried on in the Godavery District, and for gold in North Coimbatore.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

LES CATHOLIQUES FRANCAIS ET LEURS DIFFICULTES ACTUELLES, by Leon Chaine (A. Storck et Cie, 16 Rue de Conde, Paris) This is a book in which we expect to find the key to the hostility exhibited in France by the State towards the Church. It is written by one who is a Republican, a Liberal Catholic and a defender of Dreyfus—a Dreyfusard, a combination of points of view that may be held to prove that the writer is not a blind or unenlightened partisan of the Church which he sustains and defends, deploring the bitter prejudice which blinds the State to the benefits derived for ages from the self-sacrifice of the members of Catholic Congregations. The book was first issued in 1901 ; this latest edition has been brought up to date, and includes arguments against the closing of the schools presided over by Congregations, and the banishment of the nuns and priests who were the teachers in these establishments. M. Leon Chaine throws the blame for much of the inimical feeling displayed towards the Church on the Conservative Catholics, who remain steeped in an unchangeable and quite useless regret for the dead things of the past. They do not realise that humanity is always progressing and that the stream does not flow back to its source." He sees in their determination to believe Dreyfus guilty and in their bitter dislike of the Jews—sins against Justice which called for exemplary chastisement. "The crimes of individuals, remarks M. Leon Chaine, are not always punished, in this world, but national crimes demand and receive a national expiation ; collective bodies, whose life is long, have to suffer the chastisements they have merited."

Being a Dreyfusard, this writer naturally dwells at length on the embittered and acrimonious pursuit of the unfortunate Captain. That "affair" divided France into two irreconcilable parties, neither of whom knew any measure of moderation. We need not follow the writer through the impassioned presentation of his view of the persecution to which the unlucky Dreyfus was subjected, but as it colours the opinion he expresses of the present parlous state of religion in France, it cannot be lost sight of. Bound up with it is the charge of antisemitism brought against the conservative Catholics of France. The cry "Down with the Jews" is a war-cry more grave and dangerous than ever, he says, for it has never been raised so unanimously and so loud, it has its source in superstition and in kindling animosities against the influence and authority of the Church to the prejudice of its members. It was in vain for a French Catholic writer to proclaim in a conference in Paris that even if the last Jew were banished from France, if Israel were to disappear from the face of Europe, France would not be healthier, nor Europe any better. There are numbers of eminent Jews who are lovers of the country that gave them birth. Gambetta in France, is mentioned by Leon Chaine, and in England, Disraeli who was the advocate of British Imperialism. Lassalle, and Lasker in Germany were strong pan-Germanists. Even Italy has had the help of a Jew in Luzatti. The same people who reproach the Jews with excelling in trade and banking accuse them of being ignorant of agriculture, forgetting apparently that for centuries Jews were prohibited from possessing any land and even were constantly hunted from the districts they settled in. The making of money, which was despised in the ancient days, was the only occupation left to the Jews and they pursued it with a skill that improved with long practice. The riches accumulated by them roused the ire and the envy of their neighbours and then came the miserable "affaire Dreyfus" to throw fuel on the fire, always smouldering. The Conservative element in France espoused the idea of crushing the Jews and illustrated the necessity for such action by insisting on the guilt of Captain Dreyfus.

M. Leon Chaine avers that in yet another way French Catholics have drawn on themselves the disapproval of the State. With their eyes still fixed on the backward standard of monarchy, they have unconsciously adopted the attitude in regard to many other things that a faithful believer honestly does in regard to his religion, loyally accept it without doubt or criticism. They have shrunk from freely examining the records of history and carefully avoid all discussion of incidents that happened in bygone ages in the fear that by doing so they might acknowledge that these events had brought discredit on the Church. M. Leon Chaine does not hesitate to say that it would be wiser, as it certainly is more just, to recognise that the ministers of the Church are human that they can err and have erred badly, but their faults have not shaken an institution that, if it were a purely human one, must have been overthrown In this connection he recalls the story in Boccaccio of Giannotta a rich merchant of Paris who did all he could to convert a fellow merchant, the Jew, Abraham. This man at last declared he was ready to become a Christian, but must first go to Rome to see God's Vicar on earth. Giannoto was in despair at this idea but Abraham went and on his return announced that he would be a Christian, for though he had seen the people of Rome doing all they could to destroy the Christian religion it not alone existed but flourished, and he thought no other than the Holy Ghost could perform such a miracle. Why, shrink from the study of history, writes Leon Chaine even if we find there most unpleasant details of what our spiritual ancestors did in defiance of law and the commandments. The same applies to the attitude of many of the Conservative Catholic laity in regard to science They avoid facing the apparent antagonism between faith and science, says this critic. It is not a thing to be shirked Granted that science has found out all that can be discovered about the laws that govern the universe, granted that there are millions of inhabited worlds besides our own, faith is a higher Power and in revelation need not necessarily be destroyed by it.

Among the causes diagnosed as having led up to the aggressive hostility of the State to the Church, M. Leon Chaine includes yet another, the vogue of new forms of devotion which obtain in innumerable Congregations the confide es evinced in the intercession of certain saints in particular emergencies and sundry other evolutions of this inverted belief that the chief connection to be established with departed saints is that of assisting in the most paltry needs of their erring fellows on earth, of in fact making good by miraculous means the petitioners' neglect of the measures that would secure what they want. These various "Cults" are very dear to the people who indulge in them and are said to be of much pecuniary value to the churches where they are centred. That only proves the simple nature of the people who yearn for something to believe in that they can easily understand. This desire has existed in every age and in the shadow of every religion that has swayed men. But it naturally vexes the minds of the scientific, of non-believers and of those in authority generally. They cannot understand why the Church does not put down with a strong hand such puerile devotions. All these causes account more or less, M. Leon Chaine, believes for the attitude of the French Government and its determination to take the education of youth as far as possible out of the hands of the priesthood, first laying 'main forte' on the wealth of the churches and publishing a stern decree putting an end to the connection between Church and State. Whether it will succeed in stamping out religion and its planting in its place cold moral reason in the minds of the next generation remains to be seen. The institution that has weathered many a worse storm will still influence the world and rebellious France will not so easily shake off the yoke of a Church of which she was so long the eldest son. This work on French Catholics certainly gives an enlightened and sympathetic precis of their difficulties without either emotional ranting on the one hand or harsh criticism on the other.

MR. WILBERFORCE BRYANT, of the firm of Bryant and May, match manufacturers, died at Stoke Park, Slough, in his seventieth year. He was a Justice of the Peace for Buckinghamshire, and sat on the Slough Bench ; he had also been high Sheriff for the county. Stoke Park was once the seat of Lord Chief Justice Coke, who entertained Queen Elizabeth there. In the park is a monument, with a colossal statue by Rossi, to the great lawyer's memory. Stoke Park adjoins Stoke Poges churchyard, the scene of Gray's Elegy, and among Mr. Bryant's possessions was the poet's watch.

PROGRESS IN THE HOUSE.

REDUCTION IN THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

ECHOES FROM EXETER HALL.

INDIAN COMMITTEE TO BE REFORMED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 28.

The Naval Estimates amount to 31 3/4 millions being a decrease of 1 1/2 millions. The new construction shows a decrease of a quarter of a million. The new ships to be laid down in 1906-1907, are four armoured vessels, the designs of which are not yet settled, twelve submarines, five ocean torpedoes and twelve coastal torpedoers.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

A correction of the Naval Estimates gives five ocean destroyers and not torpedoers.

The estimates include three thousand pounds for a wireless telegraph station at Hongkong.

Turbines will be adopted in all vessels provided for in the present year.

[A correspondent of the St. James's Budget writes :—"I have lately passed through the streets of Devonport, where the posters of the Radical Party still cling to the walls and hoardings for a testimony against them. This was the sort of appeal made (I do not vouch for verbal accuracy) : "Who dismissed 5,000 men from the Dockyards ? The Tories ! Who dismissed the Naval pensioners ? The Tories ! Who built your (sic) ships in private yards ? The Tories !" And so on. For the party which is howling for retrenchment, anything more infamous can hardly be imagined. In most other constituencies, save those controlled by the Dockyard vote, the charge was all that the Tories had wasted the public money on keeping up huge and unnecessary armaments. The late Board of Admiralty saved five millions on the naval estimates by "scrapping" out-of-date ships which eat up great sums for repairs. They reduced, in consequence, the work at the dockyards, and effected their saving by these very discharges. They were given no credit for this anywhere by the Radicals ; it was merely used against the Unionist Party at Devonport, and no doubt, in other dockyard towns. As a piece of political profligacy, this reckless appeal to the selfish interests of the "mateys' is hard to beat, but it will be interesting to hear how those who were thus inveighed into giving their votes with regard a retrenchment policy which does not include more work in the dockyards."]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE INDIAN PARTY IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

Sir William Wedderburn breakfasted a number of members of Parliament to-day, at which it was decided to reconstitute the Indian Parliamentary Committee proceeding as far as practicable on the lines of the National Congress.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Winston Churchill accepted a motion urging Imperial responsibility to protect Natives in South Africa. He said the Imperial Government was determined to insist upon the proper treatment of Natives by Colonial Governments and a veto will be applied to legislation infringing the fundamental traditions of British liberty.

The Government will endeavour above all to secure recognition of the high status of civilisation of our Indian fellow subjects.

Referring to the events in Natal he said that while there was an immediate reason for apprehension the situation required careful and patient attention.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in the House of Commons said that the Government would neglect no opportunity to secure a satisfactory status for Indians in the Transvaal.

LORD KITCHENER'S REFORMS.

Lord Curzon on Mr. Morley's Decision.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

Lord Curzon in a letter to the 'Times' views Mr. Morley's decision with dismay because it differs in no substantial way from Mr. Brodrick's solution.

He condemns the consummation of a momentous and disastrous change, of the Government of India behind the back without the authority of the Commons.

The "Times" commenting on the letter disagrees with Lord Curzon that a military autocracy has been created and says it is impossible to disregard, as Lord Curzon does, Lord Kitchener's repeated and emphatic protests against the old system. The new system deserves a reasonable trial.

EARLY OFFICIAL CHANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH. 1.

Now that Lord Kitchener's Army Administration Scheme is being introduced, Mr. J. S. Meston, C. S., is likely to succeed him in the Finance Department. The Army Estimates for the coming year are already framed, but there will be no difficulty in meeting the small expenditure which the Army scheme involves by reappropriation.

LATER,

When Mr. Meyer goes upon special duty from first April next as Military Finance Secretary under the new scheme of Army administration provisional arrangements will be made in the Finance Department to carry on until July when Mr. Meston who has been selected to officiate for Mr. Meyer is expected back form South Africa. Mr. Meyer's deputation upon the Military finance side is for one year, after which a more junior officer will be appointed to carry on what he will have organised.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ELECTION NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

Mr. Murray has been elected unopposed for Aberdeenshire in succession to Mr. Annand.

THE NIAUCHANG OUTRAGE.

The Trend of Local Opinion.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 28.

The Peking Government has ordered the severe punishment of those who participated in the Niauchang disturbances and declares its willingness to make reasonable reparation.

[The foreign newspapers published at Shanghai, Hong Kong, and Tientsin, continue to dwell upon the unusual tension of feeling between Chinese and foreigners. They indulge in predictions of a conflict and write of the growth of the anti-foreign sentiment :—

"In Pekin intercourse between the Court and Legations, and personal relations between foreigners and Chinese, drift placidly along with the same friendliness which has been maintained since the Dowager-Empress resumed the throne four years ago. There are no indications at the surface of a feeling of hostility towards Europeans in the capital. The Dowager Empress received the Diplomatic Body today in the Chinese New Year's audience. The customary speeches were exchanged, and cordial feeling was displayed.

Open agitation against foreigners is confined to Central and Southern China, and the impending troubles which the newspapers discuss, should any occur, may be confined to three sections of the country, as Boxerism was limited to the north. Those whose prophecies would carry the greatest weight are the most reluctant to commit themselves to any opinion regarding future events. Before the Boxer outbreak the majority of foreigners, who were recognised as authorities on Chinese affairs, ridiculed the fears of their neighbours, and now the tendency is to profess ignorance, and suspend judgment while awaiting developments.]

All China, undoubtedly, is at a white heat of political discussion, and a state of unrest prevails which has seldom been experienced before. From the present agitation any result is possible, and local feeling against foreigners, kindled by any small class, may expand to a big flame. No organised movement against foreigner, except the American boycott, can be discovered, but the national spirit is growing stronger, and the peculiar status of foreigners in China affords many points of friction against that spirit.

The Court has every reason to preserve its friendly footing with the Legations, because the supporters of the Dowager-Empress are freely discussing the possibility that she may be driven by a revolution to seek shelter within the walls of the Legations.

The discontent against the Government is outspoken among the young and progressive Chinese as is their opposition to foreign encroachments. They are too important to give the Government's attempts at reform the trial of time, but they clamour for the Government to accomplish immediately all which has taken Japan a third of a century to perform. The stability of the present regime rests on insecure foundations.

The death of Yuan-Shi-Kai would remove the strongest prop of the Throne. The local newspapers and tea-house gossip describe his army as infested with anti-dynastic secret societies, but it is difficult to ascertain the truth of these reports, as is the case with most things about the Chinese. Yuan-Shi-Kai, however, has received frequent threats of assassination, and extraordinary precautions have been taken to protect him. He is strongly guarded day and night.

The ever-present menace to order is the spectre of the death of the Dowager-Empress, which would leave the Emperor, who fails to command the confidence of the people with no heir and surrounded by ambitious and intriguing officials, with a restless, discontented populace behind them."

THE 'TIMES" ON THE CABINET.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

The "Times" commenting on the debate in the Lords thankfully recognises the general tendency of the members of the Cabinet to deprecate and drop the violent charges to which the majority was largely due and urges Government to take courage and act upon the daily growing admissions that the charges are unfounded.

THE ROYAL TOUR IN INDIA.

Loyal Demonstrations Noted.

The following is officially published :—The tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales now officially complete has been politically most gratifying and marked by continual demonstrations of affectionate loyalty, both on the part of the Chiefs and the people, while the Prince's intercourse with the Chiefs has everywhere produced the happiest impression.

TRAINING OF FRENCH ARMY.

Period to be Reduced.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

The French Chamber by 344 against 174 votes has agreed to reduce the annual training of the reservists and territorial troops to fifteen and six days respectively despite the strenuous Opposition of M. Rouvier who declined to be a party to weakening the vital forces of the country.

THE JAPANESE FAMINE.

Australia Helps.

A Japanese famine relief fund has been opened in Melbourne.

NEW WARSHIP FOR JAPAN.

Baron Hayashi was at Newcastle yesterday and inspected the new Japanese warship, Kashima.

GERMANY AND KIAOCHAU.

In the Reichstag yesterday Herr Tirpitz, Minister of Marine, denied that Kiaochau will be made a first class fortress, but no doubt the result of the war had changed the situation, and the place must be provided with certain military security and must be strong seawords to ensure neutrality and landwards to cope with Chinese disturbances

STRIKE OF JUTE WORKERS.

Large Number Leave Work.

Twenty-three thousand jute workers have struck at Dundee.

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

Visit to the Mikado Ends.

Prince Arthur of Connaught has left Tokio and gone to Kagoshima. He had a brilliant send-off, Admiral Togo and General Kuroki being present.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ILL.

Mr. Chamberlain is laid up with influenza.

DOWAGER EMPRESS OF CHINA REPORTED DEAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

A special telegram to the "Englishman" gives currency to the report that the Dowager Empress of China is dead.

LADY MINTO'S DEPARTURE FOR SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

Lady Minto leaves Calcutta for Simla about the 12th instant. The Ladies Elliott start next Monday for Dehra Dun, where they stay en route.

MR. HALDANE'S ARMY REFORMS.

GREAT REDUCTION OF EXPENSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

The following special cable from London, appears in the "Statesman" : Mr. Haldane's new Army Scheme provides for the training of youths for commissions at Osborne College. The principal army allowances are curtailed and forage, messing and other extras are compounded, the reduction averaging 50 per cent.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

The earthquake, which occurred over the whole of Northern India in the small hours of Wednesday morning, was felt with special strength at Simla. There was entire absence of the sharp jerks experienced last April, however, and the swaying angle was not so large. The shock took the form of a violent trembling which lasted for about two minutes. Scarcely any damage to property has been reported.

REPORTED TROUBLE IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

The report of expected trouble in the Persian Gulf is not confirmed by such official information as is available here.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

The directors of the Bank of Bengal made no change to-day in the interest rates which remains at nine per cent.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S BAND.

A MUSICAL TREAT.

To the immense delight of most of the music lovers in Bombay, the band which have the honour of accompanying the Prince of Wales on his Indian tour made another appearance at the Town Hall last night, when a crowded audience listened with rapt attention to the admirable programme placed before them. The band, which is composed of forty of the finest instrumentalists in the world, is under the direction of Mr. E. C. Stretton, R. N. S. M. The evening opened with the familiar "God Bless the Prince of Wales," this being followed by Berlioz's grand march "Hongreise." The music almost throughout was from the German masters, only two English composers being represented, Greig and Sir Edward Elgar. The former was represented by a rather ambitious piece "Peer Gynt," in four parts entitled (1) Morning (2) Death of Ase (3) Amtrae's Dance and (4) Dance in the Hall of the Mountain King. The English composer's work came in for rapturous applause, and if the composer had searched the British Isles for a band that could more capably have imparted the real spirit to his "Suite" he could not have found a combination to do him greater justice than did the Royal band last night. Dr. Elgar was represented by a charming item "Sevillana" and it came in for its meed of appreciation. Beethoven's overture "Egmont" and Wagner's "Lohengrin" (Introduction to Act 3) were of course greatly honoured by an obviously musical audience, and Tscharkowsky's "La Belle au Bois Dormant" was equally appreciated. Eisenburg's pretty thing 'The Mill in the Black Forest" ("Die Muhle im Schwarzwald") was simpathetically rendered and the catchy "Toreador et Andalouse" greatly charmed the audience. The band was frequently encored, especially the last item in the programme, Mendelssohn's "Ruy Blas," which was played a second time to an audience which seemed all too loath to leave the hall. It is to be hoped that Messrs. Seymour Dove and Co., will be able to arrange another programme before the "Renown" finally quits these waters.

ACCIDENT AT DADAR STATION.

DERAILED WAGONS DELAY THE MAIL FOR FIVE HOURS.

On Wednesday evening, at about a quarter to eight, while a goods train was going to the Dadar Station on the G. I. P. Railway, the connecting-chain of the fifth last wagon accidentally broke. The jerk occasioned by the sudden breaking of the chain, caused the rear portion of the train to bump considerably and a number of wagons were thrown a considerable distance off the rails, blocking both the up and down traffic. When the report of the incident reached the railway authorities at the Victoria Terminus, a pilot train with a number of workmen was sent to the spot to clear the line. Among the officers who went up to the spot, shortly after the accident, were Mr. Dewey, District Traffic Superintendent, Mr. Watson, Loco. Superintendent, Mr. Ball, Carriage Superintendent and several other railway officials. The line was cleared at an early hour yesterday morning, the mails and the local trains being considerably delayed. Fortunately no lives were lost.

LADY STRATHCONA, who has made such a munificent donation to the Queen's Unemployed Fund, was Miss Isabella Hardisty when, six decades ago, she married young Donald Smith, the friendless Scottish emigrant, who has worked his way up from a humble post in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company to a peerage, vast wealth, and the High Commissionership for Canada in London. There is now considerable competition for immigrants between Canada and Australia, and Lady Strathcona's stipulation that nine-tenths of her subscription must be devoted to the emigration of poor families to Canada may elicit a counter-donation from some wealthy lady of the Commonwealth.

G. I. P. R. VOLUNTEERS IN CAMP.

INSPECTION BY GENERAL GREENFIELD.

ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR.

With hearty handshakes and congratulations to Lieut-Col. Serjant and the Officers by His Excellency the Governor, the annual training of the 1st Battalion the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers at Igatpuri Camp came to an end on Wednesday night. The camp has been uncommonly successful and there was only one case of sickness, and, as the patient was a resident at Igatpuri, it may be said that in the matter of health the G. I. P.'s have had a clean sheet, a fact almost unparalleled in the history of Volunteer Camps anywhere. The camp opened on the 22nd, but by the previous night there were some 300 men under canvass. Notwithstanding that the past season has been a very busy one "on the line" there was a good muster of officers in Camp, but to the great disappointment of all ranks the Agent of the Railway, Col. Wendon, who is also the Commandant of the Corps, was unable to be present. Lieut.-Col. Sarjant, V. D., was therefore in command, and the following officers were present for the training. Lieut.-Col. McNiell, Major Hart, V. D., Captains Webb, Kelly, Dangerfield, Barnett, Scott, and Walker ; Lieuts. Tedman, Fanshawe, D. W. Kennedy, Palin, and K. H. H. Kennedy ; Surgeon-Capt. Marr, 2nd Battalion, and Inspector and Adjutant G.L. Hobbs, to whose untiring efforts the success of the camp was largely due. Training commenced on the morning of the 22nd, when some 350 N. C. O's. and men were on parade. The work throughout the camp was of a very practical nature, but social recreation in the evening was not overlooked. (The ubiquitous Captain Hobbs may always be trusted to see to that !) The customary volunteer ball was held on the night of the 27th and was very well attended. It was held in a specially erected structure, and was brilliantly illuminated.

The camp's sanitary arrangements which were under the charge of the Medical Officer, were in every way satisfactory. During the camp there were competitions held in company drill and training, also for buglers, signallers, etc. The most interesting competition was that entitled the "Block-house Stakes." It proved most popular. A block-house had been erected on a hill overlooking the rifle range. The competitors were drawn up some 500 yards from the block-house, and on a given signal had to run the distance of 500 yards, gain the block-house, and fire through little holes at plates intended to represent turbulent tribesmen. This competition was keenly enjoyed by the men.

Brigadier-General Greenfield arrived in Camp on the evening of the 27th, and was present at the block-house competition. On the morning of the 28th His Excellency Lord Lamington, Honorary Colonel of the Corps, inspected the Battalion accompanied by General Greenfield, with whom were Major Fraser, R. E., D. A. A. G., and Lieutenant Jenkins, R.G.A., orderly Officer. General Greenfield inspected the Battalion in line, and subsequently called out several captains and subalterns to put their commands through the various movements. The Battalion then proceeded to some broken ground to the south of Talegaon village where field firing took place. General Greenfield addressing the men said he was very glad to have had an opportunity of seeing them at the conclusion of their annual camp and also of seeing them at practical work in the field. The muster he considered to be a very satisfactory one, more especially when he understood it was a very busy time on the railway. It was good to hear that some of the men of the Corps attended the camp at considerable loss to themselves, having left their work and given up overtime in order to carry out their volunteer duties. Their training in camp and in out-stations had been of a practical nature and they were taught how to use the rifle, how to work over the country, how to defend posts, block-houses and railway stations, and all that would be valuable to them as volunteers in times of disturbance. The General said the role a railway volunteer now bore in the mobilization scheme was a very important one, for not only had they to support the army staff in carrying on the working of the railways but had also to assist in the defence of stations and strategical points on the lines. Their training ought to fit them thoroughly for that duty and as volunteers they should bear that in mind, but it was important at the same time to remember that every man should become a volunteer and learn to use the arm which was supplied to him. Regarding what he had that day seen the General remarked that he was pleased with the turn out and appearance of the men on parade, but he took the opportunity to point out where errors had been made in the attack mainly due to the firing line becoming too crowded and cover being neglected. At the same time he considered everyone worked exceptionally well and the drill which he had seen had been to him entirely satisfactory. He congratulated Lieut-Colonel Sarjant on the results of the Camp which he felt assured had proved an instructive and pleasant time for all and was also sure that it had left impressions which would lead to the Volunteers looking forward to the next yearly outing, which gave them the opportunity of meeting friends and discussing experiences.

His Excellency the Governor and General Greenfield subsequently lunched with the officers ; after which the General and his staff left by the evening train for Deolali. On Sunday morning the Rev. Mr. Coles, the Railway Chaplain at Igatpuri, very kindly officiated at the parade service, which was held on the parade ground ; and in the absence of the chaplain of the Corps the Rev. Mr. Coles very thoughtfully arranged for a Military Service at his own Church at Igatpuri at 6 p.m. for the special benefit of the volunteers and their friends. This service was very well attended.

On Wednesday afternoon, His Excellency the Governor presented the prizes, the men being drawn up on three sides of a square and forming a very martial spectacle. A number of ladies were present. A list of the chief prize winners is appended. Having concluded the presentations His Excellency Lord Lamington briefly addressed the men. His Excellency, in the first place, thanked the Corps for the very hearty cheers they had given in response to the words spoken by the Commanding Officer. He felt extremely indebted to them for their reception of him and said he had enjoyed his day at the camp at Igatpuri immensely. He had looked forward with much pleasure to coming there that day, although it was not a little difficult to get away from Bombay at this busy season of the year. He had however determined to make an effort to see the Corps of which he had the privilege of being Honorary Colonel. He expressed himself as being struck most favourably with them both on their appearance and in the short attack he saw that morning. He was not surprised, because he had always heard a very creditable record of what they were able to do, coming as they did from a batch of men who had great intelligence, and had very hard work to do, and who therefore always had to keep a good deal of sense about them in order to grapple with a situation at any moment, and to be able to infuse energy and take keen interest in whatever they had got in hand. He could not imagine more valuable qualities to secure efficiency in a volunteer force. He was very pleased, as an eye-witness that day, to say how glad he was with what he had seen, and at having been privileged to distribute the prizes to them. He had no doubt the prizes would lend keenness to their work, but he hoped that they would not look only to the prizes in the competitions, but to secure good shooting, which ought to be the great aim of every volunteer force. He was sure they were imbued with the military instinct. He was very happy to see that not only the men but also the officers combined to interest themselves in shooting, and they (the officers) had been fortunate to receive a certain proportion of the prizes. That showed that the truest instinct prevailed both amongst those who had to direct and those whose duty it was to obey orders. They all regretted that Col. Wendon was not able to be present with them on that occasion, but they trusted that he would be with them next year. He (Lord Lamington) had the greatest admiration for that gentleman, and he was sure Col. Wendon was with them in heart and spirit that afternoon. With those words he congratulated them upon what he had witnessed that day and assured them that it had been a great pleasure to see them enjoying the fine air there so thoroughly. (Cheers.)

Concluded on page 6.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

A Conversational Pessimist.

OUR "ENTERTAINING GRANDMOTHERS"

FLOWERS OF LONDON.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

All sorts of people, from Socrates downwards, have thought conversation the chief duty of humanity. And all sorts of people, also from Socrates downwards, have recognised that in conversation woman does especially shine. In fact, whatever else woman cannot do, it has been generally admitted that she can talk. Even Dr. Johnson, whose style was frequently more vigorous than polite, found several women capable foes. There is also the recorded instance of the the fishwife whose vituperation was more than a match for O'Connell, the most redoubtable of Irish members, till he brought mathematics to his aid, and reduced the poor woman to silence by calling her a rectangular parallelogram. On the whole, men have admitted that in conversation, as in the use of needle and cotton and a few other things, women may be permitted to excel.

But now there are alarms and rumours of horror. No longer, it is said, can we talk like our entertaining grandmothers. Motors and bridge and other civilised joys are in a fair way to kill all conversation. A motor-car is certainly not apt to encourage lucid and coherent discussion. Spasmodic shouts are therein often the only possible medium for the exchange of thought. And there are many who in a motor-car have no thoughts to exchange, their whole intellect being employed in meditating on their past iniquities. Nor is the kind of conversation appropriate to bridge such as provides a feast of reason and a flow of soul. But bridge and motors (which must by now be accustomed to bearing the blame for all human ills) are not held wholly responsible for the decay of conversation. What has done most to destroy it, we are told, is the commonplace snippety taste of the age. We cannot sit still long enough to converse properly. We haven't the patience to think of a remark worth making. The result is that we talk about nothing but dinner and dress and scandal in a series of jerky and unoriginal interjections.

So say the pessimists, who are always worth listening to, because it is always agreeable to know the worst that can be said about your dearest friend—and yourself—who are probably the same charming person. It is perhaps a little inappropriate for people to complain of the frivolity of our conversation just when we have all been talking a great deal of politics with a great deal of violence. But already the echoes of that are dying away, and the old unidea'd conversation is regaining its sway. Many of us, in the course of an afternoon of calls, have found one respectable drawing-room after another echoing with precisely the same phrases on precisely the same subjects till our unhappy intellects became dazed. To hear a new topic or a new thought or a new phrase is as rare as a dry in this last January.

There seems no adequate reason for this melancholy state. Our grandmothers—and what could be more respectable than a grandmother?—were not ashamed to talk like reasonable beings. Nor did they think it indecent to display some acquaintance with books and music and pictures. Some of them, indeed, may have emphasised their learning and artistic tastes a little overmuch, and become—if one may dare call a grandmother such a thing—prigs. But we, the present generation, are in no danger of that. And it is perhaps not so very much better to be a dunce than a prig. In these days there are many books being published which purport to teach the art of conversation. You may learn how to be wise in three chapters, and know how to be witty in twenty. But the prescription of our grandmothers is also worth consideration. They could talk well because they thought and read. As the American sage has observed, "I guess, our groadmothers, they knowed su'thing too."

A day of sunshine, and we delude ourselves into the belief that spring has really come. And the flowers are the most forcible agents of the deception. Banks of golden daffodils in the streets catch every gleam of sunshine, and emphasise its message so sturdily that we are cheered, in spite of the greyness that may claim the to-morrows for weeks to come. We take these gifts of the spring with a ready grace, though it is ingenuity that has forced her hand and hurried on her festival. The three sources of our supplies make a noble show in more than one corner of London. Around that Mecca of the flower-girl, the fountain at Piccadilly-circus, the roses from France were grouped with the English daffodils and the slender narcissi which the Scilly Islands send Tuesa, with the exclusive carnations, the violets, and a few shy snowdrops, contributed one of the cheeriest garlands the flower-women weave throughout the year around this fountain. Their trade at this station is essentially a battonhole one ; their store ; consequently, exclusive, but London owes them a real debt for that bright oasis of colour, the floral island of Piccadilly. A thoughtful authority has made it a stopping place for the buses, surely the most pleasant in all London. As a 'bus was leaving the island the other day one of the flower-girls rose and threw a bunch of violets, which was caught and smilingly acknowledged by a gentleman on the top. An interested spectator asked the woman why she was so lavish with her flowers. Because, she said, he's my doctor least ways he's the doctor of the 'orspital what I attends, and he's a gentleman.

Oxford-circus makes even a braver show of colour. The women there are not catering so much for the buttonhole public, and so they may stock their baskets free from limitation. They present a front of yellow, a golden front of tulips, daffodils, mimosa, and sol d'or narcissi with groups of crimson tulips, scarlet ranunculuses, violets, and the bronze barberry leaves to punctuate the sameness, and the aesthetic green leaves of the daffodils in relief. A few offer the delicate ornatus or pheasant-eye narcissi, but they seem too fragile yet to be out of doors. Sturdiest of all the flowers of these "Island" markets are the pink anemones from the South of France. They are far from imposing in the flower-girl's basket, but their lasting qualities are well known, and when subjected to the influence of heat they open into splendid flowers. And so do the star red ones, though when they arrive they are sorry-looking buds. Occasionally an exacting customer essays to quarrel with the price asked for our town flowers. A lady the other day objected to pay 1s for a bunch of twelve pink tulips. Had she gone to Covent-garden in the first greyness of the morning and taken her chance and turn among the eager rows of men and women, and secured the same bunch at market price, she would have saved, maybe, 2d on her speculation. And this represents a liberal profit as compared with other varieties.

The market was good, plentiful in quantity, with promising supplies from France, the Scilly Islands, and the home markets. Good baskets of white narcissi represented France, a bunch of these cost the flower-girls 1½d wholesale violets from 1d to 1½d, Parma violets from 2s to 2s 6d a bunch of about 250 blooms, mimosa 5s per basket weighing about 11lb, small double ranunculus about 2d-3d per bunch of twelve, the finer red and orange ones from 8d to 9d, and bunches of fern and myrtle, grown on the hills around Nice, about 1d a bunch. With a good knowledge of the average retail prices, the outsider wonders how the girls achieve a compensating profit. Just at present they have a wide choice from which to select their stock. The best daffodils grown around London are Princeps, or among better varieties Golden Spur and Emperor, with a few double daffs. It is early for the hothouse roses yet, and, as a matter of fact, the supply is not altogether satisfactory. The best reds are General Jacqueminot and the glorious Liberty roses, which, however, even whole sale, cost 9d a bloom. Tulips are good in quantity and quality in white, yellow, pink, red, and bronze. Among carnations the best varieties at present are Enchantress, and Mrs. J. Lawson ; lilies of the valley are quite plentiful and cheap.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE JUBILEE.

AN INTERESTING CELEBRATION.

SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR.

The fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of Elphinstone College was celebrated yesterday afternoon by a conversazione, at the College, when the various apartments were prettily decorated with ferns and palms, and a large number of past and present students mustered in honour of the auspicious occasion. Among those present, besides His Excellency the Governor, were Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir and Lady Jehangir Sir Walter and Lady Hughes, Sir Sassoon J. David, Professors Muller and McDougall, Mr. D. E. Wacha Mr. E. Giles, Mr. Quinn, (Secretary to Government). Mr. Kanga, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Petit, and Mr. Gamadia. Various divertisements were provided for the entertainment of the visitors, a magic lantern giving pictures of Japan, some scientific experiments and a distribution of prizes won in athletic sports by the Hon. Mrs. Muir Mackenzie making up an agreeable afternoon. His Excellency the Governor arrived in the evening and was accommodated with a seat on the platform. Principal Sharo in addressing His Excellency said :—

We are met this evening to celebrate the fiftieth year of the independent existence of this College. The Calender of the University of Bombay informs us in its dry style that the College arose in 1856 by a separation of the professorial element from the Elphinstone Institution, which there forward became a high school. The Elphinstone Institution itself originated much earlier, in fact 80 years ago, when the people of Bombay subscribed a sum of 2 1/2 lakhs to found professorships in memory of that eminent statesman and friend of India, Mountstuart Elphinstone, whose portrait hangs in this hall. (Applause.) This sum of money accumulated to about 4 1/2 lakhs, the interest on which brings in about Rs. 16,000 annually to the College, and relieves Government to the extent of Rs. 40 a year for every student at present educated here. Again forty years ago there were still generous donors towards such objects, two of whom have left their mark upon the public buildings of Bombay ; Mr. Premchund Roychund gave 4 lakhs towards the University Library and Clock tower. Sir Cowasji Jehanghir gave 2 lakhs towards the Convocation Hall, and two more towards Elphinstone College, whilst Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy gave one lakh towards the Deccan College. During its fifty years of existence the College has enjoyed the services of seven principals, two of whom have been men of great distinction, commemorated by portraits hung in this hall, Sir Alexander Grant, who was Principal for four years only, and Dr. Wordsworth, who was Principal for sixteen. We all regret the absence of Principal Macmillan on the present occasion. I always feared that he would adopt some means of evading the Jubilee celebration, though I hardly anticipated that he would follow the drastic method of an illness that might have proved fatal. How many students the College has graduated in its time I am afraid that I cannot say, but the number must be very considerable, and many of them have risen to positions of distiction. I will not go so far as my friend, Prof. Muller, and say that it is impossible to rise to any distinguished position in the Western Presidency without being an Elphinstonian, but still whether we look at the Provincial or the Viceregal Legislative Council, the Judicial Bench, the Vice-Chancellorship of the University, the Indians who have secured seats in the House of Commons, or those who have found places in the Indian Civil Service—in all these capacities we shall find Elphinstonians giving a good account of themselves (Loud applause.) I do not however, think it right to fix attention only upon the tall poppies. We cannot all of us be distinguished, and as a very humble individual myself my sympathy goes as much to the ordinary undistinguished person as to Judges and Councillors, and Honourable Members of Parliament. During its fifty years of existence the College has changed its local habitation more than once. It was for a time near the Gowalia Tank ; then at Parel ; in 1888 it migrated to this building. It might be wished that those who were responsible for this last move had had more regard to the ideal conditions of a College. The building may look imposing, and it stands on a prominent site ; but when that is said, all is said. Designed for a Government Printing Press, it was converted into a college by means of an inscription over the door ; and even the inscription is not to be depended on. (Laughter). This calls it the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Building for the Elphinstone College ; but when you enter you find half the building taken up with Secretariat Records. Even a bookbinder's workshop finds a home on the premises ; and a few years ago it was with difficulty that the Collector of Income Tax was prevented from effecting a lodgment here. (Laughter). Whilst we are expected to work amidst the uproar of carts and carriages, trams and motor-cars, the Records slumber peacefully on the quite side of the building. (Laughter). For their sake we are forbidden to use lights or to have any sort of gathering in the building at night. The low classes indeed, who avail themselves of our rooms in the evenings, are permitted lamps, but the college from which the building takes its name is strictly forbidden to light that building for any purpose, of study or of recreation after dark. This very evening this august gathering will have to disperse in hot haste as the shades of evening fall, for fear lest any of distinguished visitors may break their necks in the gloom of our stairs. Last April the electricity people tore up the ornamental pavement before our front door in order to lay down their cables. The right of those passing our very doorstep was so tantalising that I wrote to the head of my department to enquire if it was proposed to introduce electricity into the building. No answer was received. Yet it is easy to see what a boon it would be. If the electric light, for instance, were introduced into this room the advantages of the library might be made available to students long after the present closing hour which is 4-30. A still greater boon would be electric fans. All through the year one part or other of the college is unpleasantly hot, and at certain seasons, such as beginning of June, the atmosphere of the whole is in such as to reduce both the classes and their teachers to the verge of exhaustion. A system of fans in our rooms would be a godsend, and I cannot believe that with the necessary power passing our very door, we shall be for ever condemned to try to work under conditions which often render serious work impossible. The same power would supply the Professor of Physics with all the electricity he required for his experiments, by the mere turning of a switch or two on the walls. Then there is the College hostel. It was never much of a place, nor ever popular, but in former times it was at least tolerably healthy. Since it has been allowed to be shut in by massive buildings in the last few years, much of the light and air have been excluded from the lower rooms, and it is visited by plague and fever every year. Electricity indeed would not keep off rats or mosquitoes, but it is obvious that the electric light would be a boon to those who have to study on the present dimly lighted rooms. (Applause). I only wish I could show to my present audience the Central College at Bangalore and its hostel, since electricity has been introduced from the Falls of the Cauvery River. There is another inconvenience attaching to the general character of this building and its double occupation and that is the difficulty of any sort of extension. Since the College came here the number of students has increased, the number of professors has increased, the number of subjects taught has increased, and it has begun to be frequented by a number of lady-students, requiring a certain amount of separate accommodation. In all these respects the College has grown, but the building remains absolutely inelastic. This want of room is especially felt in the scientific sphere. The physical department indeed is tolerably well off, but those of natural science and of chemistry are cruelly cramped. Having referred to the athletic attainments of the members of the College he concluded : I have not attempted to give you a history of the College for the sufficient reason that I know little about it

except as regards the last few years. I tried to get Sir Phirozeshah Mehta and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar to do so in my place, but they would not. Both of these gentlemen who are Trustees of the College, together with Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, whom I must thank the latter for the trouble he takes as the working Trustee. We are very glad to welcom here Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir. In the building wh h bears his family name, and in the hall to which he himself contributed new furniture 12 or 15 years ago. And there is another name which I wish to mention that of Mr. Jehanghier Bomanjee Petit. Mr. Petit, if I may be allowed to say so, is an illustration of St. Paul's remarks that the husband is sometimes sanctified by the wife. He himself is no Elphinstonian, but a Xavierite, yet this is not the first Elphinstonian gathering at which I have seen him present, and the influence which has drawn him into the Elphinstonian fold is that of his wife, herself one of the most competent lady pupils I have ever had here, (Applause.) On the present occasion Mr. Petit has kindly presented to the library a handsome set of books in a special bookcase. (Applause.) Lastly I have to thank Prof. Wodehouse and his assistants for their trouble in organising the Sports; Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie for kindly giving away the prizes. (Applause.) Prof. Muller and his assistants for collecting subscriptions and organising the present conversazione, and Mr. Dinshaw Wacha for acting as Treasurer of the Jubilee Fund. I am informed that the subscriptions at present promised to this amount to about Rs. 5,000; of this a certain amount will have been spent to-day, but a meeting of the subscribers will be called hereafter to decide on the permanent memorial on which the balance shall be expended; and if in this connection we have occasion to ask for the assistance of Government I hope that Government will not turn an altogether deaf ear to our request. But besides the ordinary subscriptions I must make special mention of an offer received yesterday. Rao Bahadur S. V. Patwardhan of Poona, has kindly offered Rs. 12,000 in Government Paper to found two scholarships in his name, to be awarded to Brahmin students of the B. A. Class. (Applause). A little correspondence may be necessary on the conditions of this offer, and so I will say no more about it at present, beyond reading you a few lines from Mr. Patwardhan's letter. He says :—"I was a student of the College from 1862 to 1867, and I feel extremely indebted to it for the benefit it conferred upon me during that time. I shall be happy to hand over Rs. 12,000 &c. . . . I make this offer in grateful remembrance of the benefit conferred upon me by the College. (Loud applause)

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The Governor in reply said : Ladies and Gentlemen, and students of Elphinstone College, when I entered for the first time in my life the walls of this College this afternoon, I must confess I was rather mystified as to the exact nature of the ceremony which was going to take place. It was, however, brought home to me in the course of that brilliant humorous and practical speech to which we have just listened (applause), that one and all of us came in to be hammered (applause). First of all I think that Principal Sharp did not spare himself, he did not spare his students, nor the professors, nor the D. P. I. nor the Government. I must confess, however, that there is a great deal of practical matter in what he said, and I am extremely pleased to see with what very good feeling the students took their hammering. And as it was partly due or based upon a remark made by me as Chancellor, I hope they will take it more to heart and all do their best in whatsoever they can. They cannot all expect to be called poppies, and in these days perhaps the greatest danger of all is that we are rather desirous to work for the prize for our own advantage rather than for the general good of mankind, and also to enable us to spend our lives in quiet dignity. Everybody can do good if only they are mindful of the light and leading principles of life. I should like to see some system of ostracism such as prevailed in ancient Greece, and a little less desire for self advertisement. However, that is not a theme to pursue on the present occasion. Professor Sharp gave me many texts upon which I could base my remarks. I sympathise with what he said about the disadvantages of this building; and I think myself that an electric fan at this moment would not be undesirable. In fact at any time I cannot see any efficient means of ventilation in this large hall. I do not exactly remember what occurred concerning the proposed installation of electric light, but I distinctly remember seeing something concerning it on some papers which come before me. I cannot recollect what form of light was suggested, but I do not think it was the luxurious system of electricity, but I remember that I was in favour of certain privileges being granted this college. As regards the area outside these walls you seem to be so successful in that limited cricket field, that other colleges might become jealous if you had any extension of ground. I hope that the day may come when a favourite project of mine may be realised and that there will be a great recreation ground extending along the sea front which will not only give facilities for you but for other bodies as well. I think since you have had such a wandering life as regards your body corporate that it may be found necessary in the future to move the whole college to a more extensive area. This I think has been mooted in the past and may be realised in the future. Not that I know of any convenient spot in this crowded city of Bombay, if a move were made you would probably have to betake yourselves outside the city. I have great pleasure in being present here, this evening. I am also very glad to see so many other gentlemen of advanced years grouped around me. I imagine these are the gentlemen of distinction to whom Professor Sharp referred—as being of too weighty intelligence to be trusted on this platform. I am very glad indeed to see so many old students of this great college. It is a great college for it was founded and bears the name of the greatest Governor which Bombay has had. I look with interest on the picture and I reflect with pleasure upon the great legacy he has left to this Presidency. I look to the present students to maintain the fame of this college, and whether at work or at play you will do your best to maintain the trend of traditions of this famous institution. (Loud applause).

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy in proposing a vote of thanks to Lord Lamington said :—His Excellency besides conferring an obligation upon us has given us an example of the manner in which Lord Lamington subordinates his feeling to what he considers to be his duty. The occasion for which they were met together to celebrate and was in connection with no ordinary Institution, that had managed somehow to keep its head above water, and to drag on an existence of sorts for 50 years. The Elphinstone College had had almost from ths commencement an upward career and each succeeding decade has been better than its predecessor. It has more than justified its existence and the wisdom of those who brought it into being until that day the College stood in the forefront of Indian Colleges. It legitimately prided itself on having amongst its alumni a number of men who had made names for themselves. The honour of supplying the House of Commons with the only two Members belonging to India that have sat in it, the credit of furnishing the High Court with its Indian judges, and the satisfaction of sending into the world a number of men who had distinguished themselves in the different walks of life in the Presidency and even beyond was a record of which the College might well be proud. Referring to the Principals and the Professors he said they had done much in the past half a century to advance the prestige of the College. It was this band of accomplished and cultured gentlemen doing their work quietly and unostentatiously that had contributed so much to bring to the Elphinstone College the lustre with which it was now surrounded.

Sir Pherozeshah Metha said that that college had always been fortunate in having the cordial support in one way or another of the different statesmen who had presided over the destinies of that Presidency. Not the least of these distinguished gentlemen was the great Mountstuart Elphinstone (Cheers). His memory was reverentially enshrined in all their hearts (Applause). But they not only owed to him that college and institution but the liberal education throughout the Presidency which had been started, carried on and brought to its present stage by the Elphinstone College. He joined with Professor Sharp in thanking His Excellency and trusted that Lord Lamington would use his great influence to make that a Model College. (Loud Applause.)

Lord Lamington in expressing his appreciation of the vote of thanks said, after the kind remarks made about me I must ask to be excused for once more rising in order to thank those who proposed, seconded and supported the vote of thanks. I express my gratitude for the privilege accorded to me of being present on this notable occasion and I must say that the reception accorded to the other speakers this afternoon shows that they have sound lungs and good hearts (Applause.)

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Captain F. D.B. Hancock, Assistant Political Agent, Second Grade, passed an examination in Arabic according to the Higher Standard on the 31st January.

Mr. C Tian to be Acting Vice-Consul for Russia at Aden during the absence of Mr. M. Ries.

Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I.C.S., on return to duty, to act as Political Agent, Cambay, vice Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Major H. M. Twynam, Cantonment Magistrate, Deolali, and Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Nasik, with additional power specified in the fourth schedule to the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay.

Mr. T. D. Fry, I.C.S., Joint Judge and additional Sessions Judge, Satara, to be Third Grade Judge and Sessions Judge, resuming his rank according to service seniority next above Mr. C.G.H. Fawcett, I.C.S, in the list of Judges and Session Judges, and to do duty as Judge and Sessions Judge, Dharwar, vice Mr. L. C. Crump, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. H. Page, M.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., Third Grade Judge and Sessions Judge, to revert to the grade of First Assistant, continuing to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, pending further orders.

Captain E. G. Hart, Royal Garrison Artillery, and Lieutenant C. W. A. Holmes, 116th Mahrattas, passed an examination in the Somali language on the 13th February.

Mr. G. S. Curtis, I. C. S., to be Inspector-General of Registration, and Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages with effect from 7th December 1905, vice Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I. C. S., pending further orders.

Mr. A. F. Maconochie, I. C. S., on return to duty, to be Collector of Ratnagiri and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Ratnagiri District, vice Mr. N. B. Divatia.

Mr. N. B. Divatia, on relief to be Assistant Collector, Ratnagiri.

Mr, A.L.M. Wood, I.C.S., on return to duty, to act as Collector of Kaira and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Kaira District, vice Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S., on relief, to act as Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Registrar of Bombay and Commissioner for the purposes of the Income Tax Act in the Town and Island of Bombay, vice Mr P. R. Cadell, I.C.S., pending further orders.

The Reverend E. S. Thomas, Joint Chaplain of Karachi, is granted privilege leave for one month and five days in combination with furlough on medical certificate for eight months and twenty-six days.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Brodie-Mills, M.R.C.V.S., Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College, is granted privilege leave for 19 days in combination with furlough on medical certificate for 11 months and 12 days with effect from the 21st January.

The services of Mr. J.G. Coverdon, M. A. (Oxon.) are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment as Director of Public Instruction, Burma, with effect from 1st April.

Captain W. M. Houston, M. B., I. M. S., to act as Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

Captain J. H. McDonald, M. B., C. M., I. M. S., on relief, to act as Presidency Surgeon, Second District, and Marine Surgeon, and Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Colaba.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave :—Lieutenant S. E. Anastasiadi, Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, general leave on private affairs from 15th February to 14th January 1907, to England.

2nd Battalion Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—The Honourable Mr. Elliot Graham Colvin, I. C. S, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, to be Honorary Colonel, vice Sir Arthur Martindale, resigned, with effect from the 1st January.

Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Captain Gerald Oswald Ware is transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 9th February.

The following appointments have been made on the Personal Staff of his Excellency the Governor :—Captain H. Meynell, Second Battalion, the Suffolk Regiment, to be Aide-de-Camp with effect from the 24th February, vice Lieutenant E. H. Bayford, D. S. O., 18th Hussars, Lieutenant the Honourable R. Bruce, Master of Burleigh, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), to be extra Aide-de-Camp with effect from the 15th February.

Mr. J. Andrews to be Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers with effect from the 12th February vice Mr. W. Mathews, with Aden as the local extent of the duties.

Dr. F. M. Gibson, M. B., B.Sc., Medical Officer attached to the Plague Research Laboratory, Parel is granted three months' privilege leave combined with twenty-one months' furlough from the date of relief.

THE COLLAPSED HOUSE AT CHEERA BAZAR.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

At the Morgue, last evening Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, continued his inquiry regarding the death of Kashibai, the Hindu woman, who was killed by the fall of a wall of a house at Cheera Bazar on the 23rd February last. Superintendent Stanford led the evidence.

Mr. Framji J. Billa, Superintendent of Streets and Buildings, C. and D. Wards, said the plans were submitted in November last, for repairs and alterations and were passed; the repairs were internal and external, but mostly internal viz., alterations of the rooms. He visited the house on the 23rd February and found the middle portion of the roof had fallen inside, and part of the top of the north wall had fallen on an adjoining small house, smashing in its roof. The timbers, posts and beams were old and decayed. No complaint was made by anybody that the house was in a dangerous state.

Mr. Merwanji Manekji Mistri, L. C. E., of the firm of Messrs. Merwanji and Bana, said he prepared the plans and supervised the work under contract with the owner. Witness recommended Shapurji Contractor to the owner, as he was an experienced man and had done such work for witness in five or six houses satisfactorily. At the time of the fall the middle portion of the south wall was demolished and new posts and beams were put up. They were strong enough to support the upper structure. Some of the internal portion walls had been removed and sufficient props were placed. Witness saw the house two days after the fall. He thought the props put in were sufficient.

Babaji Ganoo, head carpenter on the work under mistry Shapurji said he heard the roof crack and fall down on to his floor. New props to the roof were put up ten or twenty days before the fall by a carpenter. They was properly put up.

Other evidence showed that precautions had been taken to lighten the load of the roof by removing tiles and adding props to beams where deemed necessary.

Further inquiry was adjourned to next Thursday.

The new Royal Sovereign strawberries grown by Middlesex forcers have been sold in Covent Garden Market at 32s. a pound. As two fruits go to the ounce, the berries at this price are worth one shilling each. The gardener of the King at Windsor is not behind the commercial forcer. In the Royal gardens, the Royal Sovereign strawberry plants are in full fruit and supplies are maintained all through the season. The first of the new forced strawberries sold in Covent Garden Market this season were retailed at 40s. a pound. Twenty years ago similar fruits in February, were disposed of at even higher prices. One Piccadilly fruiterer states that he has been paid as much as 50s. a pound for the first fruits. They were bought as an out-of-season curiosity for the dinner-table.

G. I. P. R. VOLUNTEERS IN CAMP.

Concluded from page 5.

The following is the list of the most notable prize winners :—

The Annual Rifle Meeting was held at Jubbulpore, Ghat Kopar, Harda, Bhusaval, Badnera, Igatpuri, Dhond, Lanouli and Sholapur during the months of January and February 1905. In comparing scores made at this meeting with those of former years it must be taken into consideration that the target at 700 yards is a second class one instead of a first class as formerly.

The scores for the Championship aggregates were the results of shooting—7 rounds at 300 yards, 3rd class target, 4in. by 4in.; 7 rounds at 200 yards, 3rd class target, 4in. by 4in.; 7 rounds at 500 yards 2nd class target, 6in. by 6in.; 7 rounds at 600 yards, 2nd class target, 6in. by 6in.; 14 rounds at 700 yards, 2nd class target, 6in. by 6in.; 7 rounds at 800 yards, 1st class target, 6in. by 8in.

Match I.—The All Comers'.

	Company.	Points at 300 yards.
Volunteer W Hoffman	E	32
Volunteer G Grimswade	F	31
Volunteer J McKenzie	O	31
Gunner C Clyne	B V A	31

Match II.—The Trial Stakes.

	Company.	Points at 200 yds.	Points at 500 yds.	Total.
Ag-Corpl. E Melville	H	32	34	66
Sig-Sergt. A S Alcock	A	32	31	63
Vol. R J McGready	A	34	29	63

Match III.—The Middleton Memorial.

	Company.	Points at 700 yds.
a Ag-Sergt. A S Alcock	A	31
b Lce-Corpl. S Alcock	N	30
c Volunteer T C S Tuffield	K	29

a Silver Medal, b Bronze Medal, c Silver-headed Cane.

Match IV.—The Directors'.

	Coy.	Points at 200 yds.	Points at 500 yds.	Points at 600 yds.	Total.
Lieut. P A Edwards	H	35	32	27	94
Corpl. C H Lillywhite	K	33	28	28	89
Sergt. C A Cutler	D	33	31	25	89
Sergt. A G Powell	K	29	31	27	87
Corpl. T A Jebb	L	32	33	22	87

Match V.—The Sergeant-Instructor's.

	Coy.	Points at 200 yds.	Points at 500 yds.	Total.
Sergt-Major R W Chapman	K	31	25	56
Sergt-Instr. W H Cooper	L	31	25	56
Sergt-Instr. H R Ross	H	25	27	52
Sergt-Instr. W Quinton	B & C	31	21	52

Match VI.—The Company Challenge Cup.

	Coy.	Points at 200 yds.	Points at 500 yds.	Total.
Lieut-Col. J S McNeill	F	250	231	481
Major E H. V D Hart	L	234	225	459
Captain H G Kelly	D	234	212	446
Lieut. P A Edwards	H	231	208	439

Best Individual Scores.

Volunteer E A Good	F	32	33	65
Sergeant E Foster	L	33	22	55

Match VII.—The Officers' Cup.

	Coy.	Points at 200 yds.	500 yds.	700 yds.	Total.
Capt. E R Dangerfield	E	30	29	29	88
Capt. W H S Scott	D	29	31	18	78

Match VIII.—The Young Volunteers'.

	Company.	Point at 200 yards.
Vol. F L Osborne	D	23
Corpl. C B Woolford	K	23
Vol. A Slide	L	22

Match IX.—The Sergeant' Challenge Cup.

	Coy.	Points of 200 yds.	700 yds.	Total.
Sergt. F E Otto	N	33	33	66
Ag.-Sergt. J P Redmond	G	31	26	57
Cr.-Sergt E T Draeott	N	29	27	56
Cr.-Sergt. A L Williamson	L	30	25	55
Lce.-Sergt. C H Pettigrew	L	32	23	55
Sergt. C A Cutler	D	33	22	55
Sergt. E Foster	L	31	23	54

Match X.—The Honorary Colonel's (Vanishing Target).

	Company.	Points at 500 yards.
Vol. C G Holley	G	23
Corpl. J Cunningham	H	23
Sergt. C A Cutler	D	22
Vol. E W Easdon	M	21
Sergt. J C Joyce	F	21
Vol. R Shiels	H	21
Ag-Lce.-Sergt. W E Williams	G	21

Match XI.—The Commanding Officer's.

	Company.	Points at 500 yards.
Sig. Sergt. A S Alcock	A	34
Vol. H W Blake	F	34
Vol. E A Good	F	33
Ag. Sergt. R A Radford	M	33
Lce.-Corpl. M M E Little	D	32
Corpl. J Cunningham	H	32
Vol. W Easdon	D	32
Corpl. E C Gwynne	A	32
Sergt. E Foster	L	32
Vol. G Grimswade	F	32

Match XII.—The Long Service.

	Company.	Points at 200 yards.
Corpl. J Cunningham	H	33
Sergt. J H Imrie	L	32
Sergt. F A Jones	L	31
Vol. W J Jones	G	31
Lce.-Corpl. W T Livegrove	H	31
Cr.-Sergt. L R Isitt	F	31

Match XIII.—The Commandant's.

	Company.	Points at 800 yards.
Vol. J C Sorrell	F	33
Vol. T C S Tuffield	K	33
Lce.-Corpl. S H Sharp	K	32
Vol. J A Redmond	F	32
Corpl. T A Jebb	L	32

Match XIV.—The Adjutant's.

	Company.	Points at 500 yards.
Sergt. C A Cutler	D	32
Lce.-Corpl. S Alcock	N	31
Vol. P O Leary	F	31
Corpl. N A Doutre	F	30
Vol. W H Collins	O	29
Vol. C Chandler	H	28

Match XV.—The Championship Aggregate.

	Coy.	Score in Matches. 1	3	4	11	13	Total.
a Sig. Sgt. A S Alcock	A	27	31	85	34	29	206
b Vol. E A Good	F	28	23	84	33	29	197
c Lce-Corpl. S Alcock	N	27	30	82	31	27	197

a Gold Medal, b Silver Medal, c Bronze Medal.

Match XVII.—The Sergeant-Inspectors' Rapidity Stakes.

	Company.	Points at 200 yards.
Sergt.-Major R W Chapman	K & N	29
Sergt.-Instr. W Searls	G	28

ILLEGAL CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, sitting at the Appellate Side of the High Court have disposed of a reference in a case against Subbaya Venkabhatta, who was convicted by Mr. R. S. Udopi third-class Magistrate at Siddapur, in November last of not giving information of the commission of an offence by one Subbaya bin Ramappa, and was fined two rupees, or in default three days' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. G. P. Parse, District Magistrate of Kanara in making the reference to the High Court, said the two accused in the case were convicted and sentenced, the first accused, Subbaya bin Ramappa, under section 52 (b) for removing stores from a protected forest without permission, and the second accused, Subbaya bin Venkbhatta, under section 78 of the Indian Forest Act, 7 of 1879 for not giving information of the commission of an offence by accused No. 1. In Mr. Panse's opinion, the conviction and sentence passed against No. 2 were illegal. Section 78 simply imposes some obligations upon a certain class of persons, and does not provide for any penalty. If at all, there was a failure on the part of the accused in complying with the requirements of the section. But Mr. Panse did not think there was any evidence to sustain a charge under any of the sections. Supposing even that there was evidence the conviction would still be illegal as offences under those sections are not within the cognizance of a third class magistrate. Mr. Panse thought the conviction was unsustainable.

Their Lordships set aside the conviction and sentence, and directed the fine, if paid, to be refunded.

HISTORY IN ADVANCE.

MAINLY NEGATIVE.

"Further Forecasts by Pandit Ram Narain Yoga Shastri of Gawapore (Residing in 45, Dharamtollah Street, Calcutta) by Yoga and Astrological calculations.

1. The Year 1906 having commenced with the sinking of Venus in Sagittarius, it will not fall upon the members of the Royal families of Europe and Great Britain.

2. The transition of Dragon's Head (Rahu) from Leo to Cancer on the 18th instant—that is just before the opening day of Parliament—and his stay in the latter which is the ruling Zodiac of Scotland, Holland, Africa, Constantinople, York, New York, Manchester and Lubek, for a year and a half with a full aspect of France, Italy, Turkey, Portugal, Northern Africa, Norway, Palestine, Liverpool does not forebode ill for England and those places.

3. The evil influence of that extra planet which will command a full view of India, Greece Persia and Mexico will not be negatived by the full and favourable aspect of Jupiter upon them.

4. The second period of the influence of Saturn upon England, Denmark, Germany, Barbary, Morocco, Norway, Palestine and Liverpool commencing from March and attended with the forward transitions of nearly all the important planets do not bespeak of any important changes in the political sphere of those places.

5. The month of April being followed by the transition of Virgin Venus to Aries, a ruling Zodiac of England, Germany and Denmark will not pass over smoothly and peaceably and the people will not enjoy any sorts of happiness during this month.

6. The good day of Ireland will not commence from 13th May 1906 and her long cherished hopes will not be realised either in 1911 or 1912 and not in 1907.

7. The latter part of May will not be visited with storms in Eastern and Southern parts of India.

8. The month of June will not be attended with any storms and earthquakes and will not cause any destruction to most of the countries of Europe, West of England, London, Egypt, America, Turkey, West Indies, Arabia, Spain and Southern part of India.

9. The transition of Jupiter from Taurus to Gemini and the backward movement of Saturn on the 25th February, 1906 will not tell badly upon the Ministers and the commercial classes and will not turn the minds of the political men of England for the redress of the Indian grievances.

10. The people of India will not be relieved and their voices will not be predominant. They will not stick to their efforts for the improvement of their motherland and their feelings will not grow stronger and stronger for the promotion of the cause of India.

10. This month of February 1906 will not be attended with deaths of men of high rank in the military circle.

11. In July fire will not cause any destruction in Ireland, Holland, Africa, Constantinople, Central India, York, New York, Manchester, Burma and the Western portion of India.

12. The moon eclipse of August will not tell any thing upon Great Britain and Europe. A new disease like that of small pox will not make its appearance and will not cause any havoc there. The said eclipse will not tell badly upon the healths of the chiefs of India.

13. The commerce of India will not flourish and will not assume proportions far above others.

14. Death rolls among high personages will not be heavier during the months of September to November, 1907.

15. There will be no storm in October and will not cause any damage to Karachi, Burma, Mysore, Japan, Austria and Turkey.

16. During the latter part of this year there will not be any movement for the suppression of cow killing in which Mahomedans of importance will take the lead.

17. There will be no world wide famine and no horrors will be felt in Orissa, Madras, Rajputana, Siam, South Burma, Mexico, Central Africa, and America, Europe and Constantinople. Whereas its grip will not remain till 1910 over the whole of Europe, Russia, Great Britain and Turkey and they will remain in peace.

18. The commerce of Europe and Great Britain will not suffer any thing and famine and pestilence will not commit any great havoc there.

19. There will be no rise amongst the labourers in England and the adult will not combine to preach holy doctrines abroad to bringing the materialists to think of matters spiritual.

20. Strikes will not be the general order of the day all over the world and the people's voice will not indirectly rule the day.

21. The sins of the world have not reached their culminating point and ascetics of all classes such as Yogs, Peirs, and Catholic Missionaries will not be seen from 1907 preaching religion all over the world in disguised garb for bringing men to right path. This will take place a century after.

22. In the year 1907 there will not be (1) any trial of any important personages in England; (2) there will be no separation of Judicial from the Executive functions. (3) There will be no establishment of Home Rule in Ireland and (4) no personage of Royal blood will come out to India as ruler.

23. In 1907 there will be no apprehension of war in the North West of India.

24. The horizon of Europe, Great Britain, Turkey, France, Africa and South America will not become gloomier from 1907 by any series of sun and moon eclipses and will not continue to be so till 1912.

25. There will be no water scarcity all over the North Western part of India in the beginning of 1907.

26. The present state of Russia will not continue till 1909, but there will be considerable improvement.

27. There is no hope for the better of China from August 1905 to seven years.

28. In 1910 a Comet will be visible in England, but will be visible in May and August 1907 in India. Its appearance will not cause any loss to England and will not engage her in military preparations but it will enjoy peace and prosperity for the next ten years. On the other hand His Royal Highness will be as safe and sound as ever and there will be no danger of invasion of England by any Power or Powers.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, March 1.

Fairly general rain has fallen on the Coromandel Coast and in the South of Madras. The chief falls are: Nellore and Kodaikanal one inch, and Madras, Madura and Wellington half an inch. The temperature has begun to rise in the Indus Valley and Baluchistan, but has fallen in the United Provinces and in North-East India. Rain is likely to diminish in South India, and slightly unsettled weather is probable in Kashmir and Baluchistan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 1st MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure continues to change irregularly, showing a brisk to rapid fall in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India and at Agra, Cawnpore, Aoshangabad, Khandwa, Surat, Malegaon and Ahmednagar and a brisk rise in Mysore and at Bushire and Cuddapah.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature both maximum and minimum, is generally in very large defect of normal over the greater part of the country. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Bellary and the lowest 40° at Lahore and Sirsa.

Could and Humidity.—The sky is partially clouded at a few stations in the South.

Rain—Over half an inch fell at Madras and light showers at Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo.

Weather is fine in the Bombay Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

ANOTHER BIG THEFT OF COIN.

RS. 2,000 STOLEN AT THE CURRENCY OFFICE.

It was about a fortnight ago that the public heard of a daring robbery in the premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Church Gate Street, by Mahomedan of a bundle of currency notes from a Parsee youth. At about noon yesterday, another daring attempt at robbery was made in the Bombay Currency Bank by a native of Gwalior State. At about noon, Mr. Canji Dayabhai, a servant in the employ of Rao Bahadur Vasanji Tricumji, went to the Currency Bank to cash eighteen currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each. Having cashed the notes he received Rs. 18,000 in silver which were being filled in nine bags. Seven bags were filled, each with Rs. 2,000 when Visram Babaji, P. C. 1570 K doing duty in plain clothes noticed an elderly looking Hindu pick up one of the bags and walk away with it. The man on missing his bag, raised an alarm. The policeman arrested the thief with the bag. The name of this daring robber was Omrao Bhonju, a Kachhia by caste. He is a native of Pratabpura in Gwalior State. He said he had come to Bombay only on Wednesday and was going to Dwarka, but as he was in need of money, he picked up one of those bags.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS, February 28.

Lieut V de Haghton, Lincolnshire Regt., to join from Secunderabad.
Lieut J C C Wickham, Lincolnshire Regt., to join from Secunderabad.
Major H P Ball, 44th M Infty an leave from Ajmer.
Lieut R M Brind, 37th Dogras, on leave from Nowgong.
Lieut G B S Lewis, 37th Dogras, on leave from Nowgong.
Lieut A H L Marwood, York and Lan., to join from England.
Lieut G E Newcomery, E Lanc, to join from England.
Lieut R E McCallum, 2nd R. Scots from leave from England.
Major L Campbell Brigade Major, Assam Dist, from Assam.
Lieut.-Col. J A Tanner, R E, on leave from Simla.
Major A Chichester, 28th Punjabis, on leave from Nowshera.
Captain C. De Sausmarez, R A, from leave from England.

DEPARTURES, February 28.

Lieut C W Greyson 20th D. Horse, on leave to England.
Capt Peel, R H A, off leave to Meerut.
Capt G S Francis Yorkshire Regiment on leave to Australia.
Capt S Evans, I M S on leave to England.
Capt M A Young R A, on leave to England.
Lieut.-Col R F Anderson D J A G. to England.
Capt H K Barr, 38th Cavalry D J A G on leave, to England.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office return for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday gives the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths (Total Cases).
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort (Southern and Esplanade	6	3	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	12	13	41
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	14	15	42
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	2	1	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	13	14	56
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	13
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	17
Water Division	0	0	1
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	10
Total	50	49	193
Total plague deaths to date	305,595		23,630 873
Same date last year	138	125	247

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
1	1

BABY SCREAMED DAY AND NIGHT

From Pain of Terrible Itching Eczema —Unless Hands Were Tied Would Scratch Till Face Was Raw—Mother Could Get No Rest.

NOW CLEAR. CURED BY CUTICURA

"For two years my little baby girl suffered with a raw, itching, and painful eczema on her head and face, the pain causing her to scream day and night, and my wife could get no rest. We tried several doctors, but without success. Unless we kept her hands in mittens she would scratch until her face was like beef. One cake of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment completely cured her, healing her face without mark or blemish. —(signed) W. J. Morgan, Orchard Town, New Lambton, N. S. W., Australia."

AWFUL SUFFERING

Baby's Face Solid Sore—Would Scratch and Tear Away the Flesh—Cured by Cuticura.

"My baby's face was a mass of sores. The doctor called it eczema, but his treatment did no good, as the child was getting worse, the disease eating the flesh away from his nose, and spreading to his body. Neighbours said it was the worst case they had ever seen. His suffering was terrible, and he would scratch and tear away the flesh. We then used the Cuticura Remedies, one set curing him completely, and healing his face without scar or blemish.—Wm. Cridland, 35 Winchester St., Pentonville Rd., N. London, Eng."

SLEEP FOR BABIES

Rest for Mothers.

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, in warm baths with Cuticura Soap, and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, and purest and sweetest of emollients.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props.

Send for "How to Cure Baby Humours." Mailed Free.

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LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences

Oils and Colourings from well known English manufacturers. Sulphuric Acid and other acids

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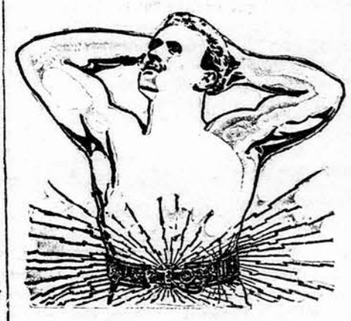
I AM A MAN!



NO MATTER how weak you are; how full of aches and pains; how feeble and old in your actions, you can be made a stronger and better man by wearing my Electric Body Battery while you sleep. Pick out the men who have worn my Body Battery. See them with heads erect, chest expanded, the glow of health in their cheeks, courage in their hearts and a clasp of the hand that tells you "I AM A MAN." And how is it with you? Have you rheumatism and back pains, a dull ache and weakness over your kidneys, dull headaches with a tired stupid feeling? Are you losing your vitality? Do you feel yourself growing aged before your time? Are you nervous, sleepless, short of memory and lacking in spirit and self-confidence? Do you know that you are not the man you would like to be?

If so, I can cure you. What you lack is just what electricity supplies. My Body Battery will cure you, and if you will come to me, you will soon be one of "COOK'S MEN."

I believe that the best evidence is the word of an honest man who says "YOU CURED ME."

Come to me and let me cure you. Years of my life have been devoted to my trade, and I have made my Body Battery popular with people who are tired of drugging. I cure while you sleep. It's easy and pleasant. My Body Battery gives a current that is a glowing warmth. No burn or sting.

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Nickel	„ 25 0
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HALF HUNTING CASE.

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Sterling Silver	„ 42

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M. A P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

THERE is a notion abroad that the man who writes for a living, particularly the man who writes plays, pursues his profession at his study or his office table amid surroundings of the most unamenable disorder, and that he is so innately and so inflexibly untidy that he sees nothing out of the way in tossing his boots into a corner drawer with his dress ties, or knocking the ashes out of his pipe on to the hearth-rug. But these impressions of the dramatist at home have sprung into being from the pictures of our comic artists. Speaking generally, and certainly with no intention of being disrespectful to anyone, the artists of the comic papers, from coincidence or economy, draw from one model when occasion requires that they shall depict a dramatist at work. They are practically all of one mind that their dramatist would never be recognised for one unless he wore his hair long and his clothes awry, and sat at work chest-deep in a towering litter of open books and rolled-up manuscripts.

It may surprise many to learn that the dramatist, taking him in the lump, as the phrase goes, happens to be a particularly tidy and methodical person in his home. Of course, there are the exceptions that prove the rule, and may be, a conspicuous example is in the person of Mr. Stephen Phillips, who is said to have great sympathy with the Cockney poet who sang to his housemaid, when she entered his room with broom and duster:

"I forgive you this intrusion. Cleanliness is not a crime;
Still, I fain would have its revels practised at some other time.
If in all my mother-lingo there be any words I hate.
They are found in two expressions—clearing up and setting straight.
I've arranged yon mass of papers in my own peculiar way.
I can find one in a minute. Wherefore make me waste a day?
If you think my chairs are grimy (as I've no doubt you do).
Don't imagine, I implore you, that my thoughts are grimy too!"

But Mr. Phillips is a poet as well as a dramatist, and that explains a good deal. And were not Herod and Ulysses, and Paolo and Francesca, and Nero first scribbled down on odd scraps of paper, and thrust away until called for, into the various pockets of a rusty and ill-used reefer suit? Mr. Phillips writes anywhere, on anything. And it is impossible for a man to be tidy who does that.

Mr. Arthur Wing Pinero is perhaps the most orderly of deamatists at home. His motto is "a place for everything, and everything in its place"—to say nothing of a time for everything, and everything up to time—and his flat is a perfect model of neatness and compactness and convenience from end to end. He loathes disorder, and cannot sit down to write in an untidy room or at an untidy table. Nor can he leave his study without first putting things straight. Though he may have been hours at work, the room looks, when he goes out of the door, as if it had been recently furnished and finished, and is waiting for the occupant. Pens and inks and pencils are all in their allotted places on the huge writing-table; every scrap of paper, plain or written upon, is put neatly away; and though the countless books of the dramatist are constantly in use they stand on their shelves, when he was finished work, like soldiers at review.

Mrs. T. P. O'Connor once gave a description of the domestic side of the Pinerian neatness—a description which was published, subsequently, in these columns about a couple of years ago, and the temptation to repeat it now, while the famous dramatist has a play at the St. James's with such a title as 'His House inOrder,' is too powerful to be resisted. "Fortunately for this happy couple," said Mrs. O'Connor, "Mr. and Mrs. Pinero are one in their habits; she is no less an exquisite housekeeper than he is appreciative of her ability. Even the housemaid's cupboard is flawless of dust, with the dusters neatly folded, the brooms sitting up like bayonets, and a delightful odour of household soap pervading it. In the hall, Mr. Pinero's bicycle looks as if it had just come from the maker for immediately after a long ride it is rubbed and scrubbed and polished into its pristine brilliancy.

"The Pineros live in a charming flat in Hanover Square, which commands a most open and delightful view of London. This flat has been arranged according to their design, and some thousands of pounds have been spent upon it. It is filled with cupboards, fitted furniture, and bath-rooms with shower-baths and needle baths, and convenience of all kinds. It partakes of the fashion of the day in furnishing, and is very bright and full of colour. The greater part of the furniture is old and valuable but it has been so polished and restored and looked after that a fly would hardly dare to walk upon any portion of it. Finally, let me set at rest the idea that dramatists are a slovenly and sloppy race, in their habits as they live and work, by informing readers of M. A. P. (to some of whom, no doubt, the information will be more of a reminder) that Mr. Haddon Chambers is scrupulously neat in his study and in his person, and is regarded as one of the best dressed men in London; that Mr. Hubert Henry Davies and Mr. Alfred Sutro have no objection whatever to the broom and the duster of the housemaid; that Mr. Sidney Grundy and Mr. R. C. Carton find it anything but inspiring to compose their dramas in a paper chase, that Mr Henry Arthur Jones is one of the most precise of mortals in his beautiful home in Portland Place and that Mr. Geo. R. Sims is methodical to the last degree.

Commenting upon my notes last week on the premature announcement in the Press of the death of prominent actors and actresses, a reader of M. A. P. reminds me that I forgot to mention the case of the beautiful Senorita Tortajada, the Spanish dancer and actress who has gained so many admirers among English theatre-goers by her appearances at the Alhambra and the Palace. The obituary in question was rather a remarkable one on account of the laborious manner in which the writer of it went into detail respecting the nature of the fascinating lady's death. The "sad news" was sent to a London newspaper in the following words: "Senorita Tortajada, the well-known Spanish dancer, was seized on Thursday with a fit of apoplexy at the Klosterthor railway station at Hamburg, while on the point of starting for Copenhagen, and died immediately on the platform before medical assistance could be obtained. Senorita Tortajada seemed in the best of health and spirits as she entered the station, but just as she was about to step into the compartment of the train reserved for her she fell suddenly to the ground and expired. She was one the most beautiful women, and so on.

At the time of her tragic death on the platform of the Klosterthor railway station at Hamburg, Senorita Tortajada was fulfilling an engagement in Paris. Notwithstanding this fact, however, the French newspapers—the evening editions, at all events—published the report of her death at Hamburg and wired the news to the London dailies. The Spanish beauty read of her grim retirement from the world's stage as she sat at early dinner in a restaurant close to the theatre where in an hour or so she was to delight the eyes of its patrons, and the news was such a shock to her that she rose from the table, leaving her meal scarcely tasted and walked hurriedly and almost aimlessly about the streets until it was time to go to her dressing-room and prepare for her performance. When she appeared on the stage that night (so she told me when she came to London soon afterwards) she felt as if she were dancing in some strange dream, and that the people in the auditorium were all ugly and unreal, and she not been a woman with a strong will and a strong body the effect of this announcement of her death might have been extremely serious. Fortunately by the next night Senorita Tortajada had quite recovered from the shock, and was able to laugh over her obituary with her friends.

Comparison with the performance of Irving is unavoidable when one sees an actor in the late tragedian's favourite part—one of his favourite parts at any rate—of Louis XI. On Tuesday and Wednesday evenings last week Mr. Gaston Mayer "presented" M. Silvain in the title-role of Casimir Delavigne's Louis XI.—the play which Dion Boucicault is adapted into English blank verse for Charles Kean though it is always with the name of Irving, and for very good reason, that the sketchy and not a little common place work is associated. When the English version was revised at the Lyceum in 1878, the first question asked was how the representation compared with that of Charles Kean; and the answer came, practically from all who had seen the two great actors in the part that, while it was as remarkable as Kean's Louis for the vivid strength and truth of its general conception, Irving's was more delicately and minutely wrought, fuller of detail, richer in variety and the expression of grim and cunning humour.

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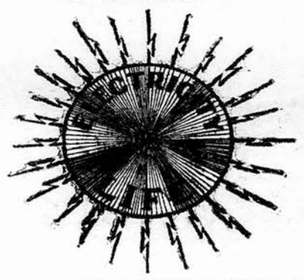

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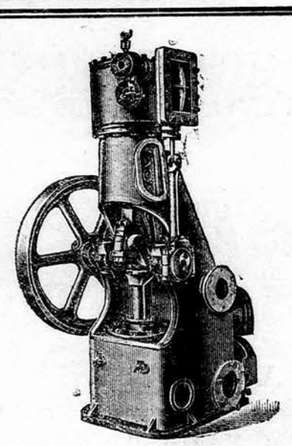

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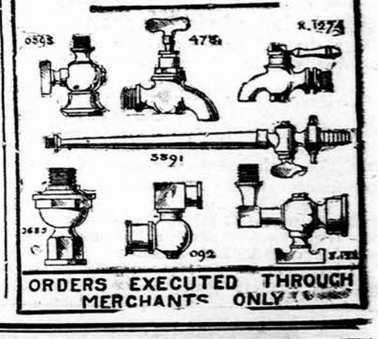

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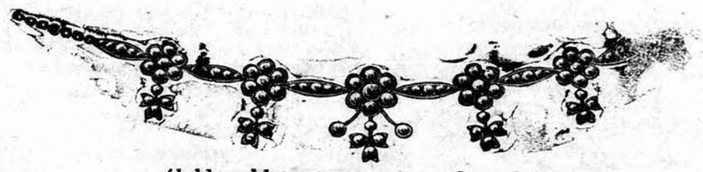

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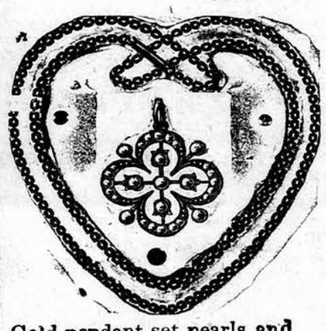

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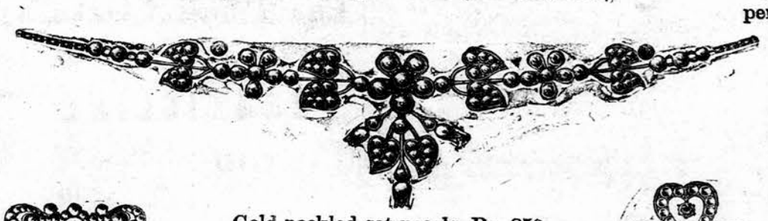

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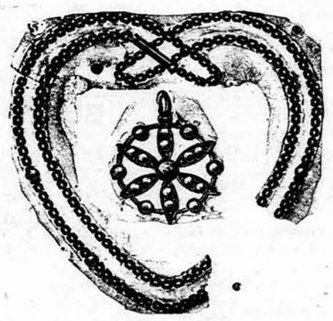

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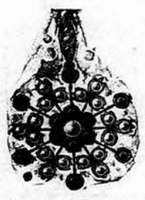

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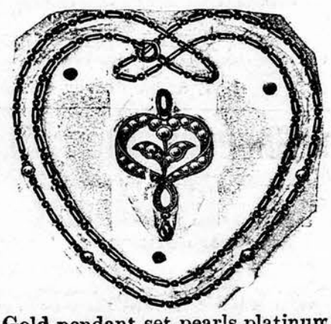

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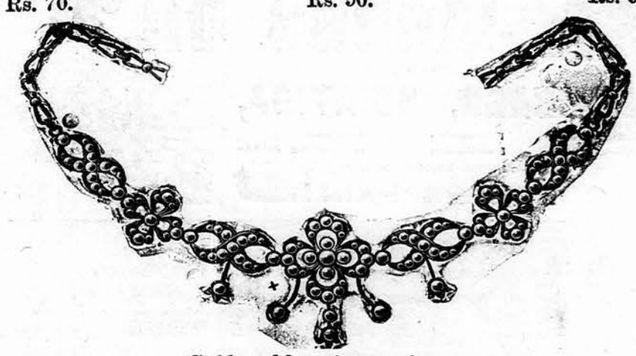

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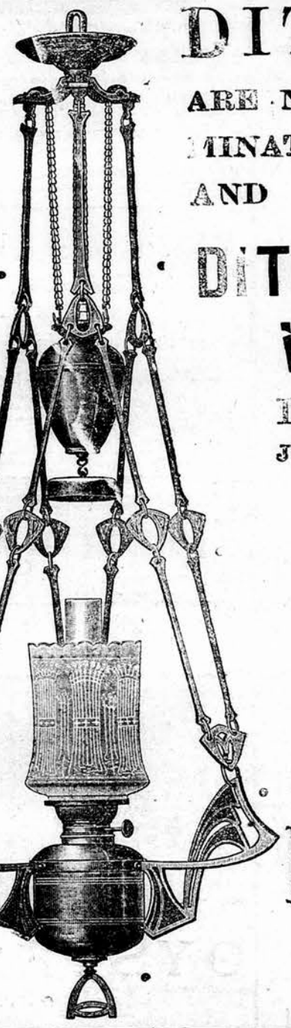

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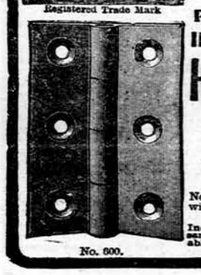

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